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Distance.

Oh, spotless silver ship
So far away!
While in the hazy blue
Thine outlines stay
No fleck or flaw is seen;
But float a-near,
And many a seam and soil
Straitway appear.

Oh, hope that lies serene
In distant light!
No blemish mars thy grace
To longing sight;
But hope by longing met
Enchants no more
Then coarse and common ships
Beside the shore.

—*M. F. Butts, in Good Company.*

Thanksgiving.

Sweet was the song of the robin,
Blithe was the hum of the bee,
In the day when the drift of the blossom
Was light as the foam of the sea.
Then deeply was cloven the furrow,
And gayly they scattered the seed,
Who trusted that rainfall and sunshine
Would surely be given at need.

The robin hath flown to the tropic,
The honey-bee flitteth no more,
The reaper hath garnered the harvest,
And the fruit and the nuts are in store.
The flame hath died out on the maples,
We tread on the loose-lying leaves,
And the corn that was sturdy and stalwart
Is gathered and bound into sheaves.

And sweeter than music of springtime
And fuller of jubilant mirth,
Are the strong-tided chorals o'erflowing
From hearts where thanksgiving has birth
The songs of the home and the altar,
The gladness of children at play,
And the dear love of households united
Are blending in praises to-day.

For pasture lands folded with beauty,
For plenty that burdened the vale,
For the wealth of the teeming abundance,
And the promise too royal to fail,
We lift to the Maker our anthems,
But none the less cheerily come
To thank Him for bloom and fruition,
And the happiness crowning the home.

Oh, the peace on the brow of the father,
The light in the mother's clear eyes,
The lilt in the voices of maidens
Who walk under dream-curtained skies,
The dance in the feet of the wee ones,
And the sparkle and shine in the a
The year has no time like Thanksgiving—
A trace to our fretting and care.

Sweet was the song of the robin,
Blithe was the hum of the bee,
In the day when the drift of the blossom
Was light as the foam of the sea;
weeter the silence of autumn,
t maketh a space for the strain
e joyance of home, when the harvest
gathered from hillside and plain.

THE MINISTER'S PIE.

"Look here, Sally!"

Mrs. Deacon Farrell brushed the flour from her hands, casting meanwhile a complacent eye over the well-filled kitchen table, with its generous array of unbaked pies and cakes, the plump turkey stuffed and trussed ready for the morrow's baking, and the big chicken-pie to which her skillful fingers had just put the finishing touches, as she repeated rather more decidedly:

"Look here, Sally! There's enough chicken left, with the giblets—that I never put in my own pie, because the deacon don't relish 'em—ter make a Thanksgiving pie for the minister's folks. 'Twon't need ter be very large," she added, in reply to Sally's doubtful look. "Only the minister and his wife, —an' you can bake it in that smallest yaller dish.

"Now, I'm goin' upstairs ter look over them rug-rags, an' you make it an' bake it right off, so't I can send it over by the deacon. He's got ter go out to the Corner this afternoon, an' can take it along as well as not."

She bustled out of the door, but the next moment, seized perhaps with a sudden pang of compunction, she put her head in again, to say, warningly:

"Be sure you put in a good parcel of gravy; that'll keep it from bein' dry, if 'tis half giblets."

"Yes'm," answered Sally, briskly; and catching up the rolling-pin she brought it down with an emphasis upon a lump of dough on the mold-board.

As the stairway-door closed behind her mistress, Sally dropped the rolling-pin, and a look of perplexity crept over her dull face, making it ten times more stolid than usual, while she repeated, in ludicrous bewilderment:

"Giblets! What, in all creation, if anybody can tell me, does she mean by them?"

Involuntarily she took a step forward, but checked herself as quickly, while a cunning smile replaced the look of perplexity, and she muttered triumphantly:

"I guess I ain't a-goin' ter confess my ignorance ter the deacon's wife, an' hear her say, as she always does, 'Two terms to the 'cademy, Sally, an' not know that!' No, ma'am! not while there's a dictionary in the house!"

So, softly creeping into the adjoining sitting-room, Sally hastily opened the big dictionary on the deacon's writing-desk, and began her search for the mysterious word.

"G-i-b—here 'tis!" and she read aloud to herself, with an air of triumph, the following definition:

"Those parts of a fowl that are removed before cooking—the heart, gizzard, liver, etc."

"That's it!—'heart, gizzard, liver, and so forth,'" she repeated, joyfully, and she retraced her steps to the kitchen, and began, with great alacrity, to fill, according to directions, the minister's pie; keeping up, meanwhile, a running fire of comment for her own special benefit.

"Six gizzards! Well, that is rather 'steep,' as Dan Watson would say. But I guess the deacon's wife knows; if she don't, 'taint none 'o my business. Six hearts! Them's small, and tuck into the corners handy. Six livers! Seems ter me they don't fill up much," and she glanced, with a perplexed air, at a pile of denuded chicken-bones that formed her only resource.

"Now, I wonder," with sudden inspiration" what that 'and so forth' meant? Here's 'hearts, gizzards and livers,' plenty of 'em, but no 'and so forth,' and the pie ain't more'n two-thirds full yet. It must mean," and she cast a bewildered look at the half-filled pie, "the chickens' legs. I never knew nobody ter put 'em in a pie, but that must be what it means, an' they'll just fill up."

No sooner thought than done. In went the three pairs of stout yellow legs upon which their unfortunate owners had strutted so proudly only a day before; on went the well-rolled dough, covering them from sight, and into the oven went the minister's pie, just as the mistress of the house re-entered her kitchen, and with an approving glance at the snowy pastry, remarked encouragingly:

"That pie looks real neat, Sally. I shouldn't wonder if, in time, you came to be quite a cook."

It was Thanksgiving morning, and Miss Patience Pringle stood at the minister's back door. To be sure it was rather early for callers, but Miss Patience was, as she often boasted, "one of the kind that never stood on ceremony." Indeed, she didn't consider it necessary even to knock before she opened the door, although she was thoughtful enough, in opening it, to do so softly. The minister's wife was just taking from the oven a newly warmed chickenpie, which she nearly dropped from her hands, so startled was she by the sharp, shrill voice that spoke so close to her ear:

"Good mornin', Mis' Graham. Haint been to breakfast yet, I see—we had ours half an hour ago. I know my mother used to say that if anybody lost an hour in the mornin', they might chase after it all day, an' not ketch up with it then. That's a good-lookin' pie—pretty rich pastry, though, for a chickenpie! I don't never put much shortenin' in anything of that kind; it's rich enough inside to make up. But you're young, an' have got a good many things to learn yet. I run in ter see if you could spare me a cup o' yeast; mine soured, an' the last batch o' bread I made I had ter throw to the hogs."

"Certainly," and a roguish laugh flitted over the fair face of the minister's wife, at this specimen of her meddlesome neighbor's own economy. But she had learned the rare lesson of a judicious silence, and taking the cup that Miss Patience produced from beneath her shawl, she bade her visitor be seated while she left the room to get the desired article.

As her steps died away, Miss Patience noiselessly arose from her seat, and approaching the dresser upon which the pie stood, peered curiously into the apertures in the crust, her sharp face expressing eager curiosity.

"I'll bet a ninepence she didn't know enough ter put crackers in. I wish't I could get one look, jest ter satisfy my own mind,' she added. And determined to accomplish her object at all hazards, she ran a knife deftly around a small portion of the edge, and inserting four inquisitive fingers, lifted the brown crust, and took a glimpse of the contents.

A look of unmitigated disgust passed over her face. Dropping into a convenient chair, she actually groaned aloud:

"Well, I never! an' we payin' that man $500 a year besides a donation party at Christmas. Ough!"

Unsuspicious Mrs. Graham as she returned with the yeast, was somewhat puzzled by the sudden frostiness of her guest, who hurried out of the house as if some dreadful contagion had haunted it; but when the minister, in carving the pie the deacon's wife had sent, made two curious discoveries almost simultaneously, the reason for Patience's altered demeanor was made plain, and the young pair indulged in a hearty laugh that made the old parsonage ring like a peal of Thanksgiving bells.

The Tuesday following was the regular day for the weekly sewing-circle, and seldom had that interesting gathering proved so lively and animated as on this occasion.

Miss Patience was in the field bright and early, and it was evident at a glance to those who knew her best that she was well nigh bursting with some important secret that she was only waiting a fitting opportunity to divulge. That opportunity was not long in coming, for Mrs. Dea. Farrell, who was a constitutional croaker, took occasion to say in reference to the hard times:

"The deacon has been tryin' ter collect the church tax, and he says he never found money so tight in all the years he's lived here. It's as hard ter get five dollars now as it used ter be ten."

"And no wonder," spoke up Miss Patience, with the stony severity of a sphinx. "You can't expect folks ter feel like payin' out their money when they see it fairly thrown away an' wasted."

Everybody looked curious, and some of the younger girls began to bridle defiantly. The minister's sweet young wife was evidently a favorite with them, at least.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mrs. Deacon, pointedly. "Mis' Graham is young and inexperienced, to be sure; but, as the deacon was sayin' only yesterday, she does very well indeed, considerin'."

Miss Patience tossed her head knowingly. "I don't want ter say nothin' to hurt her, but, livin' next door as I do, I can't always help seein' and hearin' things that other folks can't be expected to know about, and when I see an' know things like—"

There was an ominous pause, and the deacon's wife asked, excitedly:

"Like what?"

"Chicken pies, with the legs and feet of the chickens baked in!"

Had a thunderbolt fallen among them, it could not have caused greater surprise to those tidy, thrifty New England housekeepers than this dreadful revelation of the incapacity of their pastor's young wife.

"Are you sure of it?" gasped one matron, breaking the ominous silence.

"I know it for a fact," was solemnly returned.

"Chickens' legs in a pie!"

"She's a born fool!" ejaculated the deacon's wife, indignantly, "and I'm thankful, for her poor husband's sake, that I sent her over one of my pies yesterday. It's lucky that he didn't have ter go without his Thanksgivin' breakfast on account of her ignorance an' shiftlessness."

"How did you know about the pie?" asked one of the girls.

Miss Patience bristled defiantly. "That's nobody's business but my own!" she retorted, tartly. "I don't go round ter find out things that don't concern me, I'd have you know; but when they're thrown right into my face, as you might say, I don't shet my eyes no more'n other folks."

Just here, the door opened, and in walked the subject of their conversation, her pretty face glowing with the haste that she had made, and a mischievous twinkle in her brown eyes, that nobody noticed, so occupied were they in hiding the confusion that her sudden entrance had created.

Walking up to the table where most of the ladies were sitting, she saluted them cordially; and then, holding out upon the tip of one slender finger a well-worn silver thimble, she said, archly:

"Where do you think I found your thimble, Miss Patience?"

So pleased was Miss Patience to regain her lost treasure that she had forgotten for the moment all her assumed dignity, and exclaimed, joyfully:

"Well, I declare, I am glad to see that thimble once more! I told Mary Jane that I felt sure I had it on my finger when I run into your house on Thanksgivin' mornin' arter that yeast. But when I got home, it wan't nowhere to be found. Now, where did you find it?"

Her shrill, high voice had attracted the attention of all in the room, and everybody looked up curiously as the minister's wife replied, with an innocent smile:

"In the chicken-pie that our good friend here"—and she nodded brightly to Mrs. Farrell—"sent me. I left the pie on the dresser when I went down cellar after your yeast, and as soon as I came back, I put it on the table, and when my husband cut it, there was your thimble in it. How could it have got there? It is certainly very mysterious anyway."

Silence, dead, profound, yet, how terribly significant to the deacon's wife and her spinster neighbor, fell upon the group.

This was apparently unnoticed by Mrs. Graham, who, with a playful admonition to Miss Patience take better care of her thimble in the future, began an animated conversation with the ladies nearest her, and soon restored the company to their wonted ease and good humor.

But poor Miss Patience! She never heard the last of that lost thimble. While the deacon's wife, to the day of her death, never trusted any hands but her own to make Thanksgiving pies for her minister.—*Youth's Companion.*

Words of Wisdom.

It is not the number of facts he knows, but how much of a fact he is himself, that proves the man.

Look at the bright side. Keep the sunshine of a living faith in the heart.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater ones.

Try to frequent the company of your betters in books and in life. That is the most wholesome society.

There are truths which some men despise because they have not examined, and which they will not examine because they despise.

It is well to pray to keep from temptation, but to be sure that your prayers will be answered it will be wise to keep out of temptation's way.

DANGER SIGNALS.

The Part Red Lamps Play in Averting Collisions.

A New York paper says: Each of the brakemen and conductors employed upon the steam railroads is supplied with a lamp upon which his name is engraved. It is intended to be his companion and to be carried by him not only on the train, but also to and from his home. It is mounted upon a shining brass base. All the metal work upon it is carefully rubbed, and not a speck of dust is permitted to be on the glass. Brakemen are supplied with red, or danger lamps, and conductors with white, or starting lamps. The value of these lamps is rarely appreciated or even understood by travelers. Many lives have been saved and many have been lost through them alone. The number of lives that have been endangered by the mishaps of lamps cannot be estimated. The loss of a red lamp, a missing wick, a wick that will not burn, causes grave alarm in the locomotive cab. The break in a train, the discovery of a blockade, a sudden stop, call for the instant use of the red lamp. If no red lamp is at hand a pot of red paint or a piece of red flannel is used to cover a white one. The flannel is more in use for it is easy to carry and easily used. A bit of fat can be substituted for an unwilling wick; it burns as well for five minutes. A fast train is easily divided by the breaking of a coupling-pin. The engineer may not be able to run back for the detached cars, and they must, therefore, wait for the next train. If the weather is misty, the absence of a red lamp from the rear one of these cars is a terrible menace to life.

Since the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia better railroad lamps are manufactured, and each train is supplied with one, two, three or more, according to its length. Two red lamps are placed on the platform of the last car of the elevated railroad trains from dusk until daylight. No danger need be apprehended in a clear morning or a clear night. Upon a foggy night a collision might almost be expected to follow a break in a train, the red lamps being scarcely perceptible and the trains running closely—if it were not that the distance between the stations is so short, and that the extra precaution is taken of putting a flagman on the rear car.

The presence of the flagman is unknown to most passengers. His flag—nothing more than a yard of bright red flannel—is only seen when it is nervously waved in the air as he runs along the track toward an approaching train. And it is a dangerous run in any kind of weather. Engineers and brakemen have many tales of lucky escapes to tell; yet luck is a much smaller factor of safety than is their own remarkable presence of mind. Danger is seen by them and averted in an instant. One moment scores of lives are within the ring of death; the next the train is speeding onward with the only disadvantage of being sixty seconds behind the schedule time. One night last summer a Long Island railroad train, approaching Jamaica on its way to Hunters Point, "broke," and four cars were left behind. The only lamp on the train—a red one—was in charge of a brakeman, who, in his excitement, let it fall. Only a small bit of red glass remained upon it. A Jamaica train was expected momentarily. The passengers apparently did not understand the cause of the stop, nor were they much interested. The conductor relighted the lamp and nailed it to a pine stick. Holding it aloft with the red glass turned toward the approaching train, he conveyed a warning which prevented a disastrous collision.

Accidents.

A child in a Pennsylvania farmhouse lately ate some lemon custard which had been left standing over night in a copper kettle, and in consequence was green at the edges with verdigris. It was seized with violent cramps and other symptoms of poisoning.

There was no physician within eight miles. The mother and father were ignorant of any remedy, and the child would have died, if a schoolboy who had "been looking into poisons," as he said, had not insisted upon pouring large quantities of milk and the white of eggs down its throat. He followed this with strong green tea, and before the physician arrived the child was saved.

We recall a similar instance of coolness in applying knowledge, which occurred on a plantation in Georgia. One of the field hands, a strong six-foot negro, cut himself in the foot with an ax, and was carried into the house by the terrified field-hands, the blood flowing from an artery. A messenger was dispatched for the doctor, but it was evident the man's life would be gone long before the physician could reach the town.

The master of the plantation was absent, and the only persons in the house were his daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen, and the servants. Fortunately the girl had knowledge, common-sense, and no mawkish sentiment. Kneeling beside the negro, she tied a handkerchief above the wound, and with a stout stick twisted it until the blood ceased to flow.

These were trifling matters to learn and to apply, but in each case they saved a life. They are precisely the kinds of knowledge which are too much neglected in the education of our young people. The antidotes for different kinds of poison, the proper treatment of a person insensible from drowning, the remedies to use in case of great burns or scalds, indicate the kind of knowledge which could be taught in a few hours in any school, and which would be of incalculable value. Our boys and girls could surely spare time from the study of history or art to acquire this knowledge. But if they cannot attend to both, then let them know less of Alexander, or of esthetic matters, and more of the cause and cure of the accidents to life and limb which may occur in any household.—*Youth's Companion.*

Richard Grant White's Cat.

Richard Grant White is very fond of children and of animals, horses, dogs and cats, and they in turn of him. He has a very large and beautiful cat, of the male persuasion, who is a great hunter of rats and mice, and is called by his master "Nimrod." "Nimrod," however, has other tastes, and is remarkable among his species for a fondness for music. At the quartet parties at his master's house, while the music is in progress, puss will come from the remotest part of the house, and, taking up his position on the threshold of the room, lie with extended paws listening as soberly and critically as his master might do, and even more so, for, contrary to the general supposition, Mr. White is as far as possible from being critical or grave in his private life and among his friends, but is constantly making jokes, using slang with ridiculous effect, and rather delights in uttering sentences so disjointed as to grammar that while the sense is clear the effect is preposterous. He thus, perhaps, obtains a sense of relief from his critical labors. Puss on one occasion, however, was too strongly tempted. While a beautiful andante was playing there was a sudden rush, a dark streak was seen to cross the room as if it were lightning, and "Nimrod" had a mouse in his grasp. Mozart was good, but mouse was better. "Nimrod" immediately trotted off with his prey to show it to his mistress. Having done this he returned to the room where the music was, and taking a position in the midst of the four players tormented his prey, Mr. Berg not being present, and poor little mousey, like the heroine in the melodrama, died to the sound of soft music.—*New York Evening Post.*

Railroad accidents have their use in the world. They give thousands of young husbands an excuse for not taking their newly-wedded wives upon a bridal tour.

Primitive Agricultural Methods.

Writing from Albuquerque, New Mexico, a correspondent says: The Mexican and Indian methods of harvesting their grain are very primitive, similar, indeed, to those of Eastern countries in Bible times. The wheat is cut by hand with a sickle, and taken, unbound, in carts to the threshing-floor. This consists of a round plat of level ground in an elevated place, fifty, one hundred, or two hundred feet in diameter, as the farm is a large or small one, the surface of which is pounded or trodden as hard as a cement floor. Around the edges of this, tall poles are set in the ground five or six feet apart, forming a circle. The unthreshed grain is piled up loosely in the center, and, when everything is ready, a thin layer is raked down between the central pile of grain and the circle of poles, and then a flock of goats or sheep, or sometimes of burros, or ponies, is driven around over the grain until it has all been beaten out of the heads by their feet. The straw is then thrown outside of the circle of poles, and the wheat pushed up toward the center. Another lot of the unthreshed grain is then raked down, and the operation repeated until the whole is threshed. I was forcibly reminded of the Scriptural injunction which forbade the Hebrews to muzzle the ox that trod out the grain. The winnowing is also done in the Biblical way. After the wheat has been separated from the straw, it is gathered up into a heap, and when a brisk breeze arises it is thrown into the air in the teeth of the wind, which blows away the chaff while the wheat falls by itself on the clean floor. At a distance the flying chaff looks like steam escaping by successive puffs from the exhaust pipe of an engine.

The Mexicans and some of the Indians are beginning to adopt modern farming implements, and in a few years iron plows will probably have replaced the wooden ones that have been in use here for centuries, and which are like those with which the Egyptians cultivated the valley of the Nile in the time of Moses. I saw one of these plows, but as this is not the season when the ground is broken up, I have had no opportunity to observe its use. It consisted simply of a crooked stick, upon the point of which an iron point was fastened by means of rawhide thongs. The Pueblo Indian carts are also curiosities. Not a scrap of iron is used in their manufacture. The wheels are discs made of boards, with a clumsy wooden hub on the outside. The tire is of rawhide, and the body of the cart is constructed of poles rudely framed together.

Stormy Petrel.

The stormy petrel, known to sailors as the Mother Carey's Chicken, is hated by them after a most illogical manner because it foretells an approaching storm, and therefore by a curious process of reasoning is taking for its cause.

This bird, says "Wood's Natural History," has long been celebrated for the manner in which it passes over the waves, pattering with its webbed feet and flapping its wings so as to keep itself just above the surface. It thus traverses the ocean with wonderful ease, the billows rolling beneath its feet and passing away under the bird without in the least disturbing it. It is mostly on the move in windy weather, because the marine creatures are flung to the surface by the waves and can be easily picked up as the bird pursues its course. It feeds on the little fish, crustaceans, and mollusks which are found in abundance on the surface of the sea, especially on the floating masses of algæ, and will for days keep pace with a ship for the purpose of picking up the refuse food thrown overboard. Indeed, to throw the garbage of fish into the sea is a tolerably certain method of attracting these birds, who are sharp-sighted and seldom fail to perceive anything eatable. It is believed that the petrel does not dive. The word petrel is given to the bird on account of its powers of walking on the water, as is related of St. Peter.

It does not frequent land except during the breeding season and can repose on the surface of the ocean, settling itself at the mean level of the waves, and rising and falling quietly with the swell. This petrel breeds on the northern coasts of England, laying a white egg in some convenient recess, a rabbit burrow being often employed for the purpose.

This bird possesses a singular amount of oil, and has the power of throwing it from the mouth when terrified. It is said that this oil, which is very pure, is collected largely in St. Kilda by catching the bird on its egg, where it sits very closely, and making it disgorge the oil into a vessel. The bird is then released and another taken. The inhabitants of the Faroe islands make a curious use of this bird when young and very fat, by simply drawing a wick through the body and lighting it at the end which projects from the beak. This unique lamp will burn for a considerable period. Sometimes the petrel appears in flocks, and has been driven southward by violent storms, some having been shot on the Thames, others in Oxfordshire, and some near Birmingham.

The general color of this bird is sooty black, and the outer edges of the tertials and the upper tail coverts are white. Its length is barely six inches.

How Tomatoes are Canned.

The following description of the process of canning tomatoes occurs in a letter from Mr. Sharples, of Boston, Mass., published in the *Analyst*:

The tomatoes are raised in the surrounding country here — chiefly in Arlington and Belmont, which lie about six or seven miles northwest of Boston. The kind preferred at present are known as the Boston Market; these are a smooth, compact tomato, weighing from 150 to 200 grammes; they are very solid, being well filled with meat and very few seeds. These are brought in daily and sold to the factories. At the factory they are emptied, a bushel at a time, into a wire basket, and then scalded by dipping into a tank of boiling water. They are then removed to a large table, when they are sorted into firsts and seconds only, the ripest being packed as firsts. They are then measured out in pails holding about a peck each, and passed on to the skinners, who carefully skin and core them. They are then ready for packing. The cans are filled by hand, the tomatoes being packed as closely as possible into the can. It is found at this stage of the operation that the juice is present in excess and a considerable portion of it is thrown away. No water is ever used, as the tomatoes furnish more than enough. After the cans are filled to within an eighth of an inch of the top, the lid is placed upon them and soldered fast. A small hole is then punched in it, and the cans are placed in a hot bath until steam issues from the hole; they are then removed from the bath and allowed to cool slightly and sealed; they are then returned to another bath in which they are boiled from thirty to forty-five minutes; from this bath they are removed to a cooling room. Next morning, when cooled, they are stacked. At the end of the packing season the cans are examined, and those which have spoiled are rejected. The condition of a can can almost always be told from an examination of the outside. A can in good order has the ends concave. If, on the other hand, the ends are convex, it s almost certain that the can is spoiled.

Salmon fishing on the Columbia river, Oregon, is very dangerous, owing to certain tidal peculiarities. Two hundred men at least are reported as lost during the past season. Over 800 boats are employed by the canning companies and over 4,000 men at the canneries.

THE SCOUT'S LAST SHOT.

A Frontier Tragedy in Which One White Man and Thirty Indians Figured.

It is ten o'clock in the morning. The honey-bees are darting over the prairie in search of the sweet flowers, butterflies float on lazy wings, and birds are singing their sweetest songs. It is a scene of deepest peace. Away to the right is the Little Bear Range of mountains—to the left the prairie ocean extends as far as the eye can reach. Ten miles ahead is a grove of cottonwoods and a spring—behind are thirty half-naked savages on horseback.

Here is a frontier scout as the pivot on which the scenery swings. On his way from fort to fort with dispatches his trail has been struck by a war party of Pawnees, and they have hung to it since dark last night, following it across the levels and over the swells at a slow but never-ending gallop. They knew that he was a full hundred miles from help, and they knew that his bloody scalp would add another to their trophies.

"You're a rubbed out man!" said the scout as he looked back at dusk and saw them coming at a slow gallop over his trail. They could not have overtaken him in a dash of two miles, but in a gallop of fifty they would tire him out.

At an easy gallop of five miles an hour the mustang forged ahead through the long and weary night, changing his pace only when the rider got down and ran beside him.

Two miles behind him, riding thirty abreast and covering a front of half a mile, followed the implacable foe, gaining a little, losing a little, but ever confident.

When the sun came up from his prairie bed not a savage was missing. The scout turned in his saddle and counted them, looked ahead for landmarks, and coolly said:

"You took the chances and you have lost, but you will die game."

The mustang was almost blown. For the last half hour he had labored heavily, and had almost been held up by the bits.

"The grove would have been a better place, but the end would have been the same," said the scout as he drew up and dismounted.

The Indians were two miles away. In ten minutes they would be within rifle-shot.

"Good-bye, old pard—I must do it," said the scout, as he took hold of the mustang's head and drew his knife across the faithful equine's throat.

He wanted a breastwork, and here he had it. Two minutes were time enough to cut bridle and saddle to pieces, and then he mounted the body of his dead friend and calmly waited the approach of the Indians.

No shout of triumph was sent across the prairie as he was brought to bay. That had been a strange chase. They had suddenly appeared on his trail without a sound, seeming to rise out of some fissure in the flower-covered prairie. Not once through the long night had the scout heard from them except as he dropped from the saddle and placed his ear to the ground. But for the steady thud! thud! of their horses' feet he might have almost made himself believe that he was being pursued by shadows.

"Sixteen bullets in this Winchester and six in the revolver," soliloquized the scout as the Indians were within a mile of the spot. Did they mean to ride him down? Each rider was bent over his horse's neck, and each kept the pace he had had for hours.

"My sculp is worth the sculp of ten Indians!" said the scout as he raised his rifle, "but mebbe I can't get over six or seven."

Straight at him rode the line of thirty redskins until he raised his rifle for a shot. Then the band divided right and left and inclosed him in a circle. Not a shout from any tongue. It might have been called a still hunt.

The line was out of rifle-shot at first, but it gradually worked nearer and nearer, and at last the report of the scout's rifle broke the stillness of the morning.

"Twenty-nine left!" he said as he threw out the empty shell.

Not a shot came from the Indians in reply. Every warrior threw himself on the opposite side of his horse, and the hardy ponies followed the circle at a steady gallop.

"Twenty eight left!" said the scout as he fired again.

No shout or shot in reply, but the circle was growing narrower.

"Twenty-seven left!"

Three of the horses in the ring were galloping without riders.

"Twenty-six left!"

The scout had fired coolly and deliberately, shooting every victim through the head. His rifle had a longer range than those of the Indians, but now they were near enough to open in reply.

"Twenty-five left!" he said as another savage fell into the grass with a wild scream of rage and pain.

Five of the thirty were dead. Now a yell runs around the circle, and every horse turns his head toward the common center and charges the scout.

"Puff! bang! puff! bang! bang! bang!"

Three horses went down and two more riders fell backward from their saddles.

"Twenty-three left!" counted the scout, as he dropped the gun and leveled his revolver.

They were upon him. They shot at him, struck at him, and tried to ride over him.

"Puff! bang! puff! bang!"

Five shots struck men or horses, and when the hammer fell for the sixth time it sent the last bullet into the brain of the scout.

Nine Indians were lying dead around the pivot, three more were wounded, and five or six horses were disabled. All this for a single scalp and the glory of shooting a brave man's dead body full of arrows, cutting off head, hands and feet, and shrieking like demons as the blood spurted far over the rich green grass.

When they rode away the body was a shapeless mass. It would rest there during the day, and when night came the wolves would come sneaking from hidden ravines to devour it to the last morsel and then fight over the bloody grass.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Success in Practical Life.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave people with a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the right of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not put yourself unduly forward; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life while others with equal ability fail to do. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable, and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men; and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and success and usefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life.

"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict, upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interests I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends I see no other course but to submit." And he submitted.—*Boston Transcript.*

ENORMOUS EMIGRATION.

Ten Millions Added to the Population of the United States—A View of the Rise and Progress of the Flood—Where They Come From and Where They Go To—The Tidal Wave Constantly Increasing.

The first white native American of whom we have any positive knowledge was born in what is now New England about the year 995. He was of Norwegian or Icelandic parents, the father being Thorfinn Karlsefne, and the mother, Gudrid, his wife, who had been married twice before. The boy was called Snorro, and in our days the great Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen traced his descent directly back to this earliest white native American. The Greenland and Iceland voyagers, who from time to time between 986 and the early years of the eleventh century visited New England, made no permanent settlements, their longest stay being one winter, during which this child was born.

The earliest permanent settlement of emigrants in the original United States was at Jamestown, Va., in 1609, but when we acquired Florida we took in a much older settlement, that of St. Augustine, which dates from 1565. New York was settled in 1613 and New England in 1620. There was no rush of emigration until the establishment of the republic after the Revolution, nor did any considerable flood set in until the famines and political disturbances in Europe from 1847 onward. The earliest whites from the old world were Spanish gold hunters, who came soon after the discovery, but made no settlements until many years later. The emigration of the French to the Canadas and the English to New England were provoked by political and religious troubles. The Dutch settlements in New York and New Jersey were purely business ventures. We have no official record of the number of emigrants arriving here until 1819, when Congress provided for returns to be made in the several customs districts. Before this time emigration was subject to many fluctuations, but continued with considerable uniformity and a gradual annual increase until 1806. It was estimated by a careful statistician that from 1784 to 1794 the emigrants did not average more than 4,000 per year. In 1794 there came about 10,000. During the ten years from 1806 to 1816 emigration almost ceased in consequence of the unfriendly relations existing between the United States, France and Great Britain. England held to the doctrine "once a subject always a subject." This deterred thousands from coming here, for they were not sure but they might be seized anywhere as sailors already had been in American ships on the ocean. Another influence retarded emigration. In 1806 Great Britain issued a degree declaring the coasts of France in a state of blockade, and France retaliated in November, of the same year, declaring the British islands under blockade. These declarations were followed by the British orders in council and Napoleon's Milan degree. The orders in council prohibited trade with any ports occupied by the French. This was in retaliation for the Berlin decree of the previous year, which interdicted commerce with England. The United States Congress in March, 1809, prohibited commercial intercourse with both France and England for a year. In 1811 Napoleon's decrees were annulled and our trade with France took a fresh start, but it was much harrassed by the British searching business, acts that finally led to the second war with the mother country, which was formally declared June 18, 1812. German emigration sensibly felt this unfavorable condition of affairs, inasmuch as emigrants from the Continent usually sailed from Havre or Liverpool. Thus from 1806 the stream of emigration was dammed up at its very sources.

Peace was concluded with England at the close of 1814; but emigration did not fairly resume its steady flow until late in 1816. In 1817 22,240 passengers arrived, a number far greater than in any two previous years. There were great abuses and suffering on shipboard, and Congress was forced to provide remedies, so in 1819 the first act to regulate the transportation of passengers by sea was adopted. In compliance with this act (which has been from time to time amended and improved) collectors of customs have reported the number of passengers arriving in their districts by sea from foreign countries, with age, sex, occupation and country where born. We have records, therefore, for over sixty years; but not until the establishment of the commission on emigration in New York city were the records kept with proper care. Before that the published returns sometimes separated aliens from citizens and sometimes did not, and so in regard to sexes. The early records are, therefore, imperfect, but for the last thirty years they have been generally accurate.

In point of fact the whole 50,000,000 of white and black people in the Union are emigrants or descendants of emigrants. The Indians are the only natives. The records show that the total emigration to this country since the Revolution comes up (including citizens in some years) to nearly eleven millions of people, for the most part of the best bone and sinew of the lands they left.

ACTUAL EMIGRANTS OR ALIENS MAKING THEIR HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1855, TO JUNE 30, 1880.

Years.	Alien Passengers.	Actual Emigrants.	Aliens Departed.	Emigrants over Aliens Departed
1830 to 1834	230,442	......	......	......
1835 to 1839	307,939	......	......	......
1840 to 1844	400,031	......	......	......
1845	114,371	......	......	......
1846	154,416	......	......	......
1847	234,968	......	......	......
1848	226,527	......	......	......
1849	297,024	......	......	......
1850	369,980	......	......	......
1851	379,466	......	......	......
1852	371,603	......	......	......
1853	360,645	......	......	......
1854	427,833	......	......	......
1855	200,877	......	......	......
1856	200,036	195 857	......	......
1857	250,382	246,945	......	......
1858	122 872	119 501	......	......
1859	121,075	118,616	......	......
1860	153,418	150,237	......	......
1861	91,822	89,727	......	......
1862	91,826	89,007	......	......
1863	176,214	174 524	......	......
1864	193,416	193,195	......	......
1865	248,111	247,453	......	......
1866—Jan to June	167,757	166,112	......	......
1867	303,044	298,967	25,504	273 463
1868	288,088	282,189	21,376	260,813
1869	363,074	352,768	36,739	316,029
1870	402,920	387 203	32,304	354,899
1871	342 609	321,350	27,626	293 727
1872	422 978	404 806	25,676	379,130
1873	473,141	459,803	58,072	401,731
1874	327,949	313,339	72 346	240,993
1875	244,632	227,498	92,754	134,744
1876	189,991	169,986	63,613	106 373
1877	165,019	141 857	74 903	69,954
1878	157,776	138,469	54,555	73,914
1879	197,954	177,826	42,001	135,825
1880	484,196	457,257	......	......
Before 1830	378,500	......	......	......
Total	10,643,422	5,924,492	634,469	3,041,605

The reader will observe that the last three columns are fragmentary. We have no means of perfecting them.

SEX AND AGE.

On these points the records are not perfect, but taking the aggregate for forty years we find as follows:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. Male.	Per Cent. Female.
Under 5,	218,417	200,676	419,093	4.14	3.81
5—10,	199,704	180,606	380,310	3.79	3.42
10—15,	194,580	166,833	361,413	3.69	3.16
15—20,	404,338	349,755	754,093	7.67	6.63
20 and under,	1,017,039	897,890	1,914,909	19.29	17.02
20—25,	669,853	428,974	1,098,827	[illegible]	8.15
25—30,	576,822	269,554	846,376	10.94	5.11
30—35,	352,619	163,778	516,397	6.69	3.13
35—40,	239,468	114,165	353,633	4.54	2.16
40 and over,	342,022	200,322	542,344	6.49	3.80
20 and over,	2,180,774	1,176,793	3,357,577	41.37	22.32
Totals,	3,197,823	2,074,663	5,272,486	60.66	39.34

This leads us to a circumstance often noted but not well understood, and that is the alleged superior fecundity of foreigners to natives. The oversight is in forgetting to notice the ages of emigrants. It will be seen by the figures that among emigrants over forty-one per cent. of males are, on arrival, on age for reproduction. But in an equal number of natives we find but twenty-seven per cent. of males of the required age. This vast disproportion easily accounts for the difference in the number of children. True, there is an advantage on the side of foreigners in general, but nothing like so much as is generally supposed. A study of a census of New York State shows that the children of native to the children of foreign mothers is as 341 to 360, or only 5 1-2 per cent. surplus on the side of the foreigner.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

Hasty judges would say from Ireland and Germany, and that is true of the bulk; but more than seventy countries have been represented at Castle Garden. The figures for the year ending June 30, 1880 will give a general idea of nativity.

NATIONALITIES OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

Countries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	38,151	33,452	71,603
England	37,661	21,793	59,454
Scotland	8,072	4 568	12,64
Other Great Britain	734	445	1,179
Total British Isles	84,618	60,258	144,876
Germany	52,743	31,895	84,638
Sweden	26,862	12,324	39,186
Norway	13,165	6,730	19,895
Austria	7,283	5,621	12,904
Italy	8,677	3,650	12,327
Denmark	4,466	2 110	6,576
Switzerland	4,212	1,944	6,156
Russia	3 266	1,588	4,854
Hungary	2,964	1,299	4,363
France	2,802	1,511	4,313
Netherlands	1,932	1,403	3,340
Poland	1,142	735	2 177
Belgium	784	448	1,232
Other Europe	685	225	910
Europe, except Gt. Britain	131,283	71,588	202,871
British America	63,139	36,567	99,706
China	5,732	70	5,802
Other Asia	25	12	37
Africa and islands	17	4	21
West Indies	892	459	1,351
Mexico and Central America	440	96	536
South America	64	24	88
Pacific islands	800	154	954
Iceland and Greenland	244	152	396
All other	369	250	609

New York is the place of debarkation of more than seven-tenths of all emigrants. At that port there landed, from May 5, 1847, to the close of last year, the following numbers:

Ireland	2,042,046
Germany	2,195,398
England	761,751
Scotland	167,180
Sweden	136,920
France	112 910
Switzerland	89,823
Italy	57,027
Norway	54,058
Holland	41 100
Denmark	39,720
Wales	32,388
Russia	30,964
Bohemia	17,236
Austria	113,479
Poland	11,200
Belgium	10,861
West Indies	10,026
Spain	9,691
Hungary	4,338
South America	3,509
All other	15,400
Total	5,857,025

WHERE DO THEY GO TO?

The destination of emigrants has been recorded at this port since August 1, 1855, with the following results, concerning a total of 3,906,985 persons:

To New York	1,572,342
To New England	303,806
MIDDLE STATES.	
Pennsylvania	402,491
New Jersey	123,361
Maryland	28,286
District of Columbia	11,597
Delaware	3,514
Liberal Christian	2
Second Advent	2
Unitarian	2
Church of Christ	1
Primitive Christianity	1
Universalist	9
Spiritualist	5
Swedenborgian	4
Mennonite	2
Radical	3
Friends	3
Moravian	2
Shakers	1
Brethren	1
Latter-Day Saints	1
Anti-Secret Society	1
WESTERN STATES.	
Illinois	365,926
Ohio	201,016
Wisconsin	191,656
Michigan	109,270
Iowa	85,369
Missouri	71,297
Indiana	48,822
Minnesota	73,369
Kansas	23 572
Nebraska	22,459
Colorado	3,250
Total	1,226,026
PACIFIC STATES.	
California	54,987
Oregon	945
Nevada	2,308
TERRITORIES.	
Utah	40,317
Other Territories	7,980
Total	106,237
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Virginia	10,691
Kentucky	17,112
Louisiana	6,888
South Carolina	2 806
Tennessee	6 746
Georgia	3,212
Texas	5,415
North Carolina	1,058
Mississippi	1,362
Alabama	1,016
Arkansas	922
Florida	814
West Virginia	1,806
Total	59,848

LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sections.	Number	Per Cent.
New York	1,572,342	40.99
New England	303,806	8.25
Middle States	569,249	14.83
Western States	1,226,026	31.95
Pacific States and Ter	106,237	2.77
Southern States	59,848	1.21
Aggregate	3,837,503	100.00

Of the remainder, 70,991 went to Canada, 1,427 to New Brunswick, and the others to the West Indies, South America, Australia, China and other foreign countries; and of 22,788 the destination was not ascertained. The vast number set down to New York must include a great many who had not determined upon their permanent location.

The principal occupations of the adult emigrants arriving in 1879, as far as known, were: Musicians, 341; clergymen, 320; teachers, 203; artists, 140; physicians, 125; actors, 41; architects, 16; chemists, 43; druggists, 44; dentists, 21; editors and journalists, 21; engineers (civil), 22; engravers, 61; lawyers, 39; painters, 25; photographers, 28; sculptors, 43; surgeons, 16. The whole number of professionals was 1,512 males and 124 females. In other businesses the larger numbers were: Carpenters and joiners, 2,759; clerks, 1,724; miners, 2,472; shoemakers, 1,119; tailors, 1,062; farmers, 21,899; laborers, 36,897; merchants and traders, 4,861; servants, 6,804 (6,352 females). The aggregate were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professionals	1,515	124	1,639
Skilled workers	20,728	634	21,362
Miscellaneous	65,801	7,252	73,053
No occupation	23,838	57,934	81,772
Total	111,882	65,944	177,826

The whole number of passengers arriving in the United States for the year ending with June, 1880, was 534,465. Of these about 130,000 were by land passage from Canada, Mexico, etc., and in round numbers 435,000 by sea, of whom 302,000, or nearly seventy per cent., landed at New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco follow in order of numbers.

Ireland is no longer the source of the largest emigration, though the present agitation there will be likely to start the flood anew. In 1872, 1875 and 1876-79 England sent more to other countries than did Ireland, while within late years Germany sends the largest number to the United States—much the largest if we count Scandinavians Germanic, as is proper. According to English statistics 2,415,000 persons left Ireland from May, 1851, to the close of 1876, and of these ninety-five per cent came to America. The enormous emigration now arriving not only from the British islands, but from the continent of Europe, has attracted wide attention and evoked much discussion as to its effect upon our country. Already we have taken in over 10,000,000 of emigrants; but we have room for a 100,-000,000 in our vast territory. Let them come from all decent nations; all we ask is that they shall, as soon as may be, become American citizens.

Calculations have been made of the amount of money brought by emigrants, and $100 for each person has been thought to be within the mark. This would make $1,000,000,000 in cash; but the bone and muscle that come with the gold and silver has been worth far more than that great sum to the industry and progress of the great republic.—*New York Herald.*

Type Founding in the United States.

A foundry principally for German type, and which is believed to have been the first in this country, was established in the year 1735, in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, by Christopher Saur (or Sower), a printer, who executed, in the German language, the first quarto Bilbe printed in America, as well as other valuable works. The progress of this industry has been attended with many ups and downs, as the following summary of facts respecting it will show: About the year 1768, Mr. Mitcheson, a Scotchman, made an unsuccessful attempt to set up a type foundry in Boston; and a similar failure attended the effort of Mr. Buck, in Connecticut. Dr. Franklin, in 1775, brought from Europe to America the materials for such a foundry, but little use was made of them. John Baine, an Edinburg type founder, sent a relative to this country with a plant for a foundry about the close of the Revolutionary war, and soon after came over himself. They carried on the business until 1790, when, Mr. Baine having died, his kinsman returned to Scotland. A Dutch founder is reported to have settled in New York shortly afterward, who cast Dutch and German faces, which were considered handsome; but he is said to have failed. In 1796 the art of type founding may be said to have first fairly obtained a foothold in this country, for in that year Archibald Binny and James Ronaldson (Scotchmen), the latter afterward elected the first president of the Franklin Institute, commenced the business of type founding in Philadelphia. They were successful from the start, enlarged their facilities and the variety of their type to meet the growing demand of the printers' trade, and materially improved the machinery and tools used in the work. The establishment founded by them has had a continuous existence from that day to the present, and now probably ranks second to none in the world. In the succeeding twenty years, type foundries sprang up in various American cities—New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Louisville, St. Louis, etc. The first successful type-casting machine was invented by Mr. David Bruce, Jr., of New York, and was patented March 17, 1838. He improved this machine still further, receiving patents therefor in 1843 and 1845. It gave entire satisfaction, and is now in general use in American foundries. Up to the year 1874 there were three type foundries in Boston, seven in New York, one in Buffalo, three in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati, one in Chicago (now in 1880 there are five type foundries in Chicago), one in Milwaukee, one in St. Louis, one in Richmond, and two in California—in all twenty-four. These foundries not only supply the printers of the United States, but most of the printers in Canada, some in the British West India islands, the Spanish and Danish islands, Mexico and South America. The quality of American type is affirmed to be equal, if not superior, to that of any made in Europe.—*Stationer and Printer.*

A Western Stock Sale.

They have their stock exchange and mining board in the magic cities of the far West, and their own peculiar way of doing business. Buyers and stockholders, also, have their own peculiar ways, and these ways sometimes clash. A New Yorker was seated in an office in Gunnison City, Col., one day not long ago, when a grizzly-looking old chap entered and asked if that was the place where they sold shares of the White Horse silver mine. Being assured he was in the office of the company he observed:

"I've heard the White Horse spoken of as being a likely mine."

"It certainly is. We took $10,000 worth of ore out in one day."

"Phew! She must be just old richness! How many men have ye got to work?"

"Oh, about three hundred."

"Have ye, though? Are the sheers going off purty lively?"

"Shares are selling like hot cakes and we have only a few left. Everybody says the White Horse is a big investment."

"What are sheers worth to-day?"

"I will sell you at 95, though I know they will be worth their face value to-morrow."

"No! You don't really mean 95?"

"I do."

"Well, that's better, there's a hundred shares which you sold my pard yesterday for twenty dollars. I went over to the mine, found nothing but a hole and a dead mule, and I told him I'd come up and get his money back or do some shooting! I'm tarnal glad to find them sheers has riz from 20 to 95. That will give my pard his money back and buy me a winter outfit besides. Here's the sheers, and now let me see the color of your money!"

"But, sir, we—"

"Pass out the cash!" said the old man as he rested the end of his shooter on the edge of the counter.

The company had left his revolver in his overcoat outside, and he didn't believe the New Yorker would shoot for him. After a look around he began counting out the money with a bland smile, and as he made the exchange he said:

"Certainly, sir—greatest of pleasure, sir. Sorry you didn't hold them one day more and get the full face value!"—*Wall Street News.*

A Christmas Card Prize.

London *Truth* offered a prize of $10.50 for the best verse for a Christmas card. There were many competitors, and the prize was taken by a young lady with the following:

"What shall my greeting be this Christmas-tide?
Health, wealth and happiness? And yet beside.
Think of thy dearest wish, what e'er it be,
And that, be sure, is what I wish for thee."

General Garfield is forty-nine years old. His mother is still alive, in her eightieth year.

The Turning Leaf.

The elm is turning yellow,
The woodbine rich with stain;
The frost hath fringed the maple
With crimson fire again.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.

I pick the honeyed clover
That blossoms at my feet;
Ah, me! long years are over
Since first I found it sweet.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.

The sadness and the sweetness
I ponder o'er and o'er;
Nor sighing nor the gladness
Is as it was before.
I hear the crisp corn rustle that's gathered
into sheaves,
And my heart stands still a moment to think
of what it leaves.

—*G. P. Guerrier.*

Love is Enough.

Love is enough. Let us not seek for gold.
Wealth breeds false aims, and pride and
selfishness;
In those serene Arcadian days of old
Men gave no thought to princely homes and
dress.
The gods who dwelt in fair Olympia's height
Lived only for dear love and love's delight.
Love is enough.

Love is enough. Why should we care for
fame?
Ambition is a most unpleasant guest;
It lures us with the glory of a name
Far from the happy haunts of peace and
rest.
Let us stay here in this secluded place
Made beautiful by love's endearing grace!
Love is enough.

Love is enough. Why should we strive for
power?
It brings men only envy and distrust.
The poor world's homage pleases but an hour,
And earthly honors vanish in the dust.
The grandest lives are ofttimes desolate;
Let me be loved, and let who will be great.
Love is enough.

Love is enough. Why should we ask for
more?
What greater gift have gods vouchsafed to
men?
What better boon of all their precious store
Than our fond hearts that love and love
again?
Old love may die; new love is just as sweet,
And life is fair and all the world complete;
Love is enough!

—*Ella Wheeler*

HUMOROUS.

When your opponent calls you a liar, let him have the floor.—*New York News.*

A gentleman saw an old Highlander one day fishing with a bent pin. He said to the man: "Fish will never be caught with that." "Aye, they will," the man replied, "if they'll only take it into their heads."

"Shall we dance?" asks the Syracuse *Standard*. If you step on a carpet tack, or run your shin bone against a rocking chair, when in search of the soothing syrup, you will dance without asking any questions.—*Rochester Herald.*

The room was poorly lighted;
He couldn't see, he said
And when he tried to kiss her mouth
He bit her nose instead.
—*Peoria Transcript.*

Necessity is the mother of invention, and a newly-married Philadelphia man is experimenting with an electrical apparatus by which a party on an upper floor can light the fire in the kitchen without coming downstairs or getting out of bed.

"So you enjoyed your visit to the menagerie, did you?" inquired young Sillabub of his adored one's little sister. "Oh, yes. And do you know, we saw a camel there that screwed its mouth and eyes around awfully, and sister said it looked exactly as you do when you are reciting poetry at the church sociables."—*Yonker's Gazette.*

"Did you hear about that boy being washed ashore?" asked Gilhooly of one of the most prominent citizens of Galveston. "No; when did that happen?" "This morning." "How was it?" "He was washed ashore by his mother. You don't suppose she would take him out into the middle of the Gulf of Mexico, do you?"—*Galveston News.*

When you meet a young man who is smoking a cigar it is your duty to stop him, and say: "Young man, that cigar contains acetic, formic, cutyric, valeric and proprionic acids, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, virodine and rubidene, to say nothing of cabbageine and burdockic acid." He may stick to the cigar, but you have done your duty in the premises.

He stood, a bronzed and battered form,
Within an old embrasure warm,
And leaned upon a cannon old,
Half sunken in the fragrant mold;
Then, turning from the rusty gun,
With help of crutch he tottered on.
A sweet girl-face looked up at him,
And sweet eyes scanned his aspect grim,
And sweet voice said, in quaver low,
"Oh, gallant warrior, do not go,
But tell me—tell me where you fought—
And where these fearful wounds were
wrought.
Wert smitten in the furious tide
That drenched in blood the bastion's side?
Or fought upon the slippery deck
And sang defiance from the wreck?
Or waved the starry banner high,
Bravely resolved to do or die?"
"Hold on, young gal!" the veteran said;
"I am a whitewasher by trade;
I never fit; this trouble is
Inflammatory rheumatiz!"
—*Andrews' Queen.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

According to Professor Tait, a flash of lightning ten miles in length has been recorded by a trustworthy observer.

The celery-growers of France have united in an offer of a prize of $2 000 for the purpose of encouraging investigation into the nature of celery-rust, and the discovery of a remedy.

The adulteration of tea is carried on to a surprising extent. M. Hussen, an eminent French chemist, has investigated the subject and made a report to the Paris Academy of Sciences. He finds that a great variety of substances are used as adulterants, such as Prussian blue, indigo, gypsum, chromate of lead, arseniate of copper, sulphate of iron, steatite, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, plumbago and kaolin. The Chinese often mix with tea the leaves and flowers of other plants.

In bamboos, the flow of sap takes place at the beginning of the rainy season, but vigorous shoots rarely grow before the thunder-storms, which generally precede the harvest. The rapidity of their growth increases with the violence of the storm, amounting to as much as seventy feet within thirty days in some instances, the vegetation being most active during the night. These facts offer a curious confirmation of the experiments of Doctor Siemens on the influence of electricity upon plant growth.

It is well known that, if a long dry tube open at both ends, be held over a jet of burning hydrogen, a musical sound is produced, the pitch and quality of which vary with the length, thickness and diameter of the tube. It has been proposed to adopt such a tube to the safety lamp used in mines, placing it near a telephone in communication with another telephone in the manager's office. The alteration of the sound, due to a greater or less admixture of gas with the air of the mine, would warn the manager of the state of the atmosphere in the workings.

From observation made during nearly twenty years in a forest in the Jura, it appears to be proved, first, that when light strikes the ground without having been sifted by foliage, it stimulates the production of carbonic acid in the soil; secondly, that the growth of wood is diminished when the underbrush is so thick and tall as to impede the passage of sunlight to the soil, and its reflex action on the branches of the trees; and, thirdly, mold in too great a thickness becomes inert, and thus remains for many years, as is the case with barn-yard manures when too deeply buried.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ .... EDITOR

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 9, 1880.

It is settled that Bob Ingersoll will be the white-house favorite under Garfield's administration. Birds of a feather, &c.

The queen of England is on the "outs" with three of her daughters. Other members of her family are trying to reconcile the royal mother with her daughters.

One hundred and sixty coal miners at Bloomington, Ill., have struck for higher wages. Higher wages were promised workingmen if Garfield was elected, now let them demand a fulfillment of the promise or be d——emocrats.

In New York they have a woman before court for stealing, who has been married fourteen times. She would marry a man and then manage to get a part of his money. Whew! we bet a copy of the REPORTER she is for Garfield, because she has no regard for her word. Marrying has no terrors for her.

M. De Lesseps has great faith in the Suez canal. He states, "I have greater confidence in the Panama canal than I had in the Suez canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world. There are already excavators made which excavate 300 cubic metres an hour. Everything necessary is ready to start the work. The co-operation of England alone will make the canal a fact."

Now that the republicans are to retain power another four years, all virtue and promise of good behavior have been thrown to the dogs, and the cry of the office-holders is for an increase of salaries and the departments at Washington are asking for increased appropriations. Those who voted for Garfield were told beforehand what it meant. In another column we print in detail the cry for more pay. Read it, and think.

Read the prospectus of the *Pittsburg Post*, in another colum. The *Post* is an old democratic organ of wide reputation for its ability and sound views, upon political as well as other topics. The *Post* has all the telegraphic news, as well as spicy correspondence from all important centres. The *Post* is one of our favorite journals, and we take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire a good weekly or daily.

There is a very bitter fight going on in Ohio for the senatorship, between Gov. Foster and John Sherman. The Foster people say he paid $2500 of Sherman's hotel bills at Chicago during the convention. Sherman says all expenses of his friends were paid by him up to the time that Garfield was hit upon, after which he thinks it was Garfield's part to pay the bills.

It is said that a dinner set made for the White House and paid for by the people is claimed by R. B. Hayes as his private property; some curious ones are wondering if he will claim the handsome desk presented to the president of the United States by the queen, asks an exchange. Of course he will—he took the presidency when he knew the people had given it to Sam Tilden.

Ex-speaker Grow claims that he has two-thirds of the legislature instructed him for U. S. Senator. No doubt he has now, but when the vote comes off they may be found in Cameron's pocket to be voted for some other feller whom Cameron loves better. We have known such tricks to happen before, Galusha.

In 1866 three fourths of the republican members of the legislature were elected as Curtin men for senator, but when the election came off we saw every one gobbled up by Simon.

THE FRAUDULENT'S LAST MESSAGE.

The fraudulent President has sent his last message to Congress. It is very lengthy and windy. The Patriot says of it:

Mr. Hayes declares that "continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Constitution still prevails in several of the late slaveholding states." How does Mr. Hayes know this to be a fact? On what information does he base this assertion? He refers to no documentary evidence in support to his averment. He does not even state that his information is derived from authentic sources. He makes the assertion simply as his own *ipse dixit*. If his statement were true, then have the republicans of the South and the United States courts utterly failed in their duty. But Mr. Hayes has not a word to say to congress in regard to the intimidation of white voters in the northern states. He carefully avoids allusion to the fact that there is a federal statute of terrible severity against intimidation of negro voters while there is no law on the federal statute-book for the protection of white workingmen against the insolent interference with their free exercise of the right of suffrage to which their employers resorted so openly and shamelessly at the late election. Mr. Hayes is as well informed concerning the oppression of the white voters at the North as in regard to the alleged suppression of negro suffrage at the South. His silence in regard to the former and his labored presentation of the latter prove that a four years' residence in the White House does not always make a man of a sneaking hypocrite.

On the subject of civil service reform the message utters no uncertain sound. All appointments to subordinate offices should be made without regard to the politics of the applicant, upon his individual merits, after running the gauntlet, of a board of examiners, and the tenure of office should be during good behavior. The repeal of the tenure-of-office act passed during the term of ex-President Johnson is also recommended and most wonderful of all, the protection of office holders' salaries from political assessments is solemnly advocated. What a pity that Mr. Hayes' foresight was not as good as his "hindsight;" if it had been, the republican commiitee would probably have been short a million of dollars in the late campaign and the presidency could not have been purchased for General Garfield. But it is never too late to do good and we now insist that congress take Mr. Hayes promptly at his word. A civil service reform bill and an anti-political assessment bill should engage the earliest possible attention of the federal legislature.

Garfield to be Put in Hot Water.

According to a Washington special of the New York Mercury, the present session of congress is likely to institute an investigation which will make out a certificate of character for 329, as well as make up a political record for 1884. The writer says:—It is definitely settled that at the meeting of Congress in December two lines of inquiry will be set on foot in the House of Representatives with the design of putting the Republican party on record for the next four years. The first will be a reopening of the Credit Mobilier business in view of Garfield's recent denials and of the statement made by Judge Poland that if he and his Republican colleagues had known of the later testimony which has since come to their knowledge, they would not have declared that Garfield was guilty of bribe-taking and perjury. This statement of Judge Poland gives a reason for making the investigation, and the Democrats have had no chance to do it before, as the whole matter was formerly in Republican hands. That Garfield was guilty in this affair of a double crime none but extreme Radicals doubt, and it is the intention of the Democrats to bring this guilt home to him in such a manner as to compel the Republican party which nominated him to assume the responsibility for this crime against the nation's honor and to answer for it to the country. Of course this will not prevent Garfield's taking his seat, but before he does so the House will place itself on record by a declaration that James A. Garfield has been found guilty of the double crime of bribe-taking and perjury, and in the judgment of Congress ought to be forever disqualified from holding any position of honor or trust under the Government, and that in view of his record it becomes the succeeding Congress to keep a close watch on the revenue and the distribution of offices. On this record Republicans will have to fight it out for the next four years, and it will place the advantage politically with the Democrats.

The second line of inquiry will be the alleged frauds by which the State of New York was carried by the Republicans for Garfield, and this will be done with no idea of disputing Garfield's title to the Presidency, but with the idea of calling the attention of Congress to the system of white slavery at the North by which the employers drive the clerks and workmen to the polls to vote as they dictate, and to outrageous interference of Federal Marshals with voters and challengers on election day. Investigation will show that there never was an election in which the votes of so many men were cast by their masters as at the one just past. There is not a manufacturing village in the North where a majority of the workingmen were not forced to vote as their employers dictated. And there was not a village or city of the North where money was not used to purchase the votes of men whose necessities were pressing, or whose estimate of the value of the franchise was low. So far as the electoral vote of Connecticut or New Hampshire are concerned, they simply represent white instead of African slave-pens, and will be given up to Garfield. If the State of New York is given to Garfield—as it will be—it will go on record as representing merely a morality as low as ever attached to the auction block. It will be proved that nine million people, equally divided, stood still, in order to see whether the vast sums of money contributed by stock brokers, national bankers, monopolist corporations, and tariff beneficiaries could be successfully used in New York City, to hire or compel ten thousand Democrats to vote against their convictions or possibly to hire twenty thousand men who had no rigth to vote, to kill the fairly expressed voice of the honest electors of New York. When this record is made up by Congress and placed before the public, the Democrats declare that they can go before the people with confidence that Radicalism will be stamped out effectually in 1884.

IRELAND'S TROUBLE—A FEUDAL LEGACY,

From a recent speech of John Bright, an English cabinet minister, we make the following instructive extract:

"What is this system against which so many of the Irish people are just now contending, and even, in a certain sense, in open revolt? It comes down from the system of great proprietors, established by the monarchs and statesmen of two centuries ago, great proprietors with great estates, and with estates, many of them mortgaged and embarrassed, transmitted from generation to generation under command only to a large extent of nominal and life owners, most of whom are absentees, and who have insisted upon the rights without discharging the duties of property. This state of things has arisen from a law or custom by which estates are handed down from eldest son to eldest son, who have not the means of improving and cannot sell it. They had no interest to improve, and, in fact, are merely nominal owners; and the result has been that the people who cultivate it and who lived upon the soil have been practically divorced from it, and the general results are given in figures. I stated them here not long ago, but they are so startling and so impressive that in one sentence I shall place them before you again. The proprietors of the land in Ireland are few in number for a country so large. Of those who hold estate property, under which, or part of which, they can let—I mean estates of eighty or 100 acres—of those I suppose there are not more than twelve or fourteen thousand in Ireland. One-third of Ireland is possessed by 292 persons; one-half of Ireland is possessed by 744 persons. Two-thirds of the whole island are in the possession of 1,942; that is a little more than half the persons that are present now in this building. On the other side there are more than 500,000 tenants. There is a great fact—500,000 families, being at least from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 persons, dependent absolutely upon the soil, competing with each other for possession of a farm, having no variety of occupations, as there are in England, and having but one course, and that the only one—to go out of the country to escape from the difficulties in which they find themselves. These five hundred thousand tenants are living for the most part, as they allege, in a condition of continual insecurity. The rent may be raised half a crown a quarter this year and another half crown next. If the farm passes from the father to the son, or from the widow to the son, or from the father to his brother, or to a new farmer, to a new family, there is an occasion where it is easy to propose some addition to the rent. The addition may not be so much as to shock the farmer and to drive him at once from any attempt to enter upon the farm, and by little and little the rent is added to the irritation of the tenant, and becomes greater and greater until he sees the end to which he is driven. He cannot live upon the farm and must give it up. He is to be found hopeless in his own country. There have grown up an irritation and a discontent which are the notorious and universal material on which social or political insurrections are generally based. Now, we must not forget that in Ireland the men who hold the land hold the homes and lives of the people. There is no escape from it whatever. There has been a time within my recollection, when sixty persons out of every one hundred in Ireland were receiving relief in some shape or other, and the normal and common condition of great numbers of persons in the extreme West of Ireland, where the country is poorest, is one of the most abject and hopeless poverty, and in this country, and with this state of things, as you may imagine there is the most fierce and constant competition for land, and thus it is in the power of the landowner everywhere and his agent to obtain increase of rent.

Congress met last Monday.

THERE'S MLLIIONS IN IT.

EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

Increased Appropriations from Congress Called for—Officials who Have an Idea that they Ought to Have More Pay for their Services.

Washington, November 25.—The estimates of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are chiefly noticeable for their increase over last year. There is not a department in which some officer or employee does not ask for additional salary. The estimates amount to $298,202,722.28. Last year they were $278,202,722.28, or over twenty million dollars less.

In the treasury department the chief of the bureau of statistics is dissatisfied with his present salary and wants it increased from $3,000 to $3,600; an increase of $200 per annum is asked to the $1,800 now received by the public gardener; $60 to the $660 paid the watchman in the public squares of this city and the keeper at Chain bridge. In the interior department there is a cry for more salary, from the assistant secretary down. The sum of $10,000 is asked for the following: "Furniture, advertising, telegraphing, ice, wagons and harness and repairs of the same, subsistence and shoing of horses, car tickets and other absolute necessary expenses" The assistant secretary asks an increase of salary from $3,500 to $4,500; the chief clerk, from $2,500 to $3,000; the commissioner of the general land office, from $4,000 to $5,000; the commissioner of Indian affairs, from $3,500 to $5,000. The chief of the various divisions of the Indian bureau join the chorus of their superiors for more money. Nearly all the Indian agents ask for an increase of salary, and the estimates for their pay are swelled from an appropriation last year of $79,200 to $109,000. The commissioner of pensions asks $1,000 additional to the $4,000 he now draws from the treasury; the deputy commissioner wants $3,000, instead of $2,400; the chief, $2,500, instead of $2,000, and the medical referee, $2,500, instead of $2,000. The commissioner of patents submits an increase of $500 to his present salary of $4,500, and the auditor of railroad accounts thinks that $5,000 is not enough for him, but wants $1,400 more. Six out of the eleven surveyors general ask for an increase of from $250 to $500 each. An increase is asked in the salary of the chief clerk of the postmaster general and $300 in the salaries of the chief clerk of his assistants. In the navy department the restoration of the salaries of messengers to $720 and $840 is recommended. In the agricultural department the chief of division of accounts wants $200 additional, the chemist $1,000, and the botanist $200, making totals of $2,000, $3,000 and $2,000 respectively. The foreign officers of the government are by no means backward in their desire for more. Consuls, consul generals and interpreters press their claims. One item alone is as follows: "To the consuls general at Paris and Shanghai, $1,000 each additional; to the consul at Basle, $1,000; to the consuls at Halifax, Messina and Palermo, $800 each; to the consuls at Buenos, Ayres, Brussels, Gibraltar, Honolulu, Kingston, (Canada), Leghorn, Malaga, Matanzas and Port-au-Prince, $600 each; and to the consul at Panama, $400 additional," making a total of $11,200. To send a charge d'affaires to Greece $5,000 is asked and $37,000 is wanted in order that twenty-two persons may be appointed to represent the United States in as many foreign places.

The sum of $50,000 is asked for the "modification of work for the reception of heavy guns for Fort Foote, Potomac river," a fortification which was generally believed to have been recently dismantled. Other appropriations have been asked as follows: For the construction of exterior battery for heavy guns at Fort Washington, Potomac river, $50,000; for modification of work and construction of exterior batteries for heavy guns at Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, $75,000.

Under the head of improving rivers and harbors, the sum of $158,000 is asked for continuing the improvemont of the harbor and channels at Washington and Georgetown, and $7,000 for completing the dredging of a channel through the flats in front of Mt. Vernon. Maryland and Virginia are both well provided for, including $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Norfolk, Va., and its approaches; $75,000 for completing the improvement of the James river, and $35,000 for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Annapolis. Estimates for appropriation are submitted for buildings and grounds around Washington, in addition to the usual appropriations, as follows: Improving Seward place, $5,000; improving reservation on South Carolina avenue, between Fourth and Sixth streets, east, $5,000; improving reservation on North Carolina avenue, between Second and Third streets, east, $4,000; improving reservation on New Jersey avenue northwest, $4,000; paving roadways to north front of executive mansion, $8,000; asphaltum footwalks through Smithsonian grounds, from Seventh to Twelfth street, $1,500. The total appropriation for the improvement and care of public grounds in the city is $79,000. An important estimate is that of $50,000 for commencing the construction of a dam at Great Falls, across the Virginia channel of the Potomac river. Estimates for improvements to the distributing and receiving reservoirs, about Georgetown, are submitted, to the amount of $36,000. For continuing the construction of the north wing of the new state, war and navy department building, $400,000 is asked, and for preparing granite for the construction of the west and centre wings, $350,000. For the completion of the Washington monument $200,000 is wanted. Under the department of the interior $90,000 is submitted as an estimate for continuing the reconstruction of the patent office building, south wing. The government hospital for the insane asks $40,000 for special improvements and $72,000 to commence the construction of a distinct hospital building for the female insane. Total for buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $1,145,500. Appropriations for the same objects last year, $688,500. For the extension of the Washington navy yard and purchase of square No. 853, $12,604.70 is asked, and $20,000 is wanted for dredging.

Under the head of miscellaneous is grouped a large number of esttimates for various objects. An appropriation of $100,000 is asked for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, which is an increase of $20,000. An estimate of $81,000 is submitted for a distinctive paper for United States notes, including mill expenses, transportation, examination, counting and delivery, based upon an estimate that 10,000,000 sheets will be required during the next fiscal year to replace worn-out, redeemed and destroyed notes, and to bring up the reserve of notes to the amount required by the treasury of the United States. The war department estimates include the following: Observation and exploration in the Artic seas; continuing the work of scientific observation and exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin bay, and for transportation of men and supplies to said location and return, $25,000. the following is a recapitulation by departments:

Legislative establishment...	$3,038,643.26
Executive establishment......	14,536,404.23
Judiciary establishment.......	399,300.00
Foreign intercourse...........	1,257,035.00
Military establishment.........	30,240,790.04
Naval establishment	15,022,331.01
Indian affairs....................	4,858,866.80
Pensions	50,000,000.00
Public works.....................	15,059,535.63
Postal service....................	3,630,757.90
Miscellaneous	16,794,646.91
Permanent annual appropriations....................	143,364,411.45
Grand total...................	$298,202,722.28

There are two things which Bob Ingersoll hates and fights—God and the democratic party.

Nothing of importance transacted in congress on Monday.

Gen. Weaver still has an idea that the greenback party will succeed.

From the western states come reports of very cold weather and snow since Sunday.

With Ingersoll on one side and Beecher on the other Garfield appeared at a recent reception. That's just the kind of company that goes arm in arm, Hurrah for 329.

The Chicago elevators are now holding **19 million bushels of grain.**

NEW MEXICAN DISCOVERIES.

An American Herculaneum and Pompeii.

America as well as Italy, has its Herculaneum and Pompeii, if we may believe the reports of Messrs. Patterson and Mackley, two gentlemen engaged in mining in New Mexico, who have just arrived at St. Louis, with remarkable specimens and more remarkable statements. Some stupendous ruins have been discovered at Abo city, in the Manzana or Apple mountains, in Valencia county, about twenty miles west of the Rio Grande river, and nearly the same distance from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The district was once very populous, but has now no inhabitants. We learn from a long report in the Republican that there is evidence of vast volcanic eruptions in the vicinity, which overwhelmed large cities and buried them and their inhabitants in hot ashes. There are lava beds fifty miles in extent, and as one time the crater of one of the mountains must have been sixty miles long and from fifteen to twenty miles across. The remains of a temple with walls sixty feet high and ten feet thick, and covering an acre of ground were found. The timber, which is pinon wood, was as sound as when first cut.

There is on one side of the piece of timber some rude figures, one of the All-Seeing Eye, representing probably the sun. Other figures are deeply indented in the wood, as if made by anything but a sharp-edged tool. Mr. Patterson says that he found stone hammers, but nothing in the shape of the sharp-edged or steel tools. There are small furrows seen in the wood, as if plowed out with a stone gouge. The building evidently belonged to a style of architecture anterior to the adode and dried-brick period. Mr. Patterson inclines to the opinion that the locality was the site of one of the seven cities mentioned by the Spanish chroniclers, the author of which traversed the country after the conquest of Mexico, among which, were the cities of Camelone, Grand Cavra, Santa Cruz, Puerto de Abo, the Abo, and the old Pecos, and another situated a few miles west of Abo, in the lava beds.

Another specimen is a human skull, evidently that of a young female, as shown by the teeth, which was exhumed about half a mile from the church. Skulls are quite plentiful among the old ruins in the vicinity. About five miles from the Abo Springs they have discovered some ancient silver diggings.

The smelters were built of adobe or sun dried bricks, and were elevated some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the ground. In digging down they found the remains of charcoal, which was used for fuel by the old smelters. There were also seen the remains of an aqueduct, in which water was conveyed from a spring, three-fourths of a mile distant, to a dam which diverted the water into the smelting works. About five acres was found covered with slag, which Mr. Patterson has taken up for a mill site. From the old furnaces a trail was found, after considerable exploration, leading directly from the smelting works to the mine in the mountains, which here rise in peaks to a height of 10,000 feet. The ancient trail pursues a zig zag course, having a length of some five miles, while, in an air line, the distance is not much exceeding one mile. Everything was transported in those old mining days on men's shoulders to and from the mountains. There are now trees of the "pinon" growing on the trail larger than a man's body, showing the antiquity of the path. Mr. Patterson said he was two weeks in discovering the mines after finding the smelting works.

The mine from which the silver was taken was concealed by fallen timber, some of which had taken root. It took nearly a fortnight to cart it away. It was found to be seventy feet deep, with several horizontal shafts. A lot of pottery was also discovered, and also a rich turquoise mine, which bore evidence of former working. The pottery consists of drinking vessels used by these old inhabitants of the country. The vessels are of various designs, representing several species of birds and antelope. Some of the specimens are striped and spotted with a black coloring. An old miner named Baxter found in digging down a chamber about ten feet square having on one side a fireplace, across, which hung a crane having a clay hook, and at the end of the hook was a bone. On the opposite side of the fireplace was found the skeleton of a man in a sitting position, who was evidently watching the bone roasting for his meal, when he and his habitation were overwhelmed in ruin by a sudden discharge of lava from the mountain.

South Carolina has sixty-seven cotton factories, and it is said that in the entire number there are not as many spindles as there are in the mills of the Pacific corporation at Lawrence. The South Carolina factories are profitable, just the same, and some of them pay 20 and 25 per cent. dividends. One reason for the greater profit on Southern manufacture is the superiority of the fabric, bringing a higher price from the trade. The reason given is that the great pressure to which cotton is submitted, particularly for the English market, in baleing, extracts the oil, and reduces the value of the raw material. The home manufacturer has an advantage in this respect, which he profits by in the increased value of the product. The cotton States in a few years will manufacture the bulk of their crop and be as anxious for a tariff on that as we are for iron.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.

A sensation was caused in railway and business circles last week by the announcement that a railroad was to be built from Pittsburg to Harrisburg in opposition to the Pennsylvania road. The Pittsburg *Commercial* in speaking of the new route says, with regard to the route of the new line west from Harrisburg it will be as far as possible an air line passing through the rich and fertile lower tier of counties. In order to get through the mountains they selected a most favorable situation, the old surveys made by Worrell latterly by Roberts via the Burnt Cabin or old Slaughter route. The company proposes to reduce the distance between Harrisburg and this city perhaps thirty miles. On the eastern division they have a line to New York from Harrisburg thirteen miles shorter than the route now used by the Pennsylvania railroad. With this difference in distance and by the running of fast trains it is expected to make a difference in the time of trains between this city and the Metropolis. At least this is the expectation of the parties interested in the enterprise.

Last Sunday, at Yanceyville, N. C., Mrs. Neal, aged twenty, was burned to death, her dress becoming ignited from a fire in her room as she knelt by it in prayer.

1880-1. 1880-1.

The Patriot, Daily and Weekly, for the Ensuing Year.

The subscription price of the Weekly Patriot has been reduced to $1.00 per copy per annum.

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Its Wonderful Power in Cutting Away Glass and Stone—Protecting the Fingers.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand-blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a gravestone. You cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the wax the name date, &c., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax, and you have the raised letters. Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, cover it with fine lace, and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace, and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance—even glass—but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton or fine lace, or even the human hand

A KURDISH VICTORY.

London, December 5.—Intelligence has been received at Teheran that the Shiek Abdullah attacked the Persians near Urumiah and defeated them, after killing great numbers and capturing three guns. The Kurds are threatening an advance on Urumiah.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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7 Dey St., New York.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.

Among the many readers of the Review in one part and another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent You will never regret doing so."—Editor of the New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880. 9dec. 6t.

NEW ENTERPRISE

ALEXANDER & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6, ALEXANDER & CO

FEEBLE LADIES.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taken from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—Cincinnati Saturday night.

The funeral at Bronson, O., of the colored woman, Mrs. Agnes Brown, was the most remarkable occurrence that ever took place there. She died at the age of one hundred and twenty years, and the funeral sermon was preached by an old time acquaintance, who is in his one hundredth year.

Rev. E. Waltz, of Sharpsburg, lost four children by diptheria, within two weeks.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-billious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21oct y.

NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

DON'T BUY TRASH,

But something useful and durable. Such goods can be found at the store of

C. DINGES,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN'A.

We know it will be to your interest, and therefore we advise you to call on Cleve for anything you may want in the Mercantile line. Thereby you will patronize home trade, encourage him as a young man and save money at the same time.

7oct 3m

MENDELSSHON PIANO CO.

Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only **$245.00**

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book. All strictly First-class and sold at *Wholesale Factory prices*. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the History of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommened by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2 1-2 Octaves each, and one of Three Octaves. 13 Stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height 74 in; Width, 24 in; Weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c, all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only $97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price; No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for five years. Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

Sheet Music at one-third price. Catalogue of 3000 choice pieces sent for 3c stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSHON PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.

10,000 BUSHELS OATS.

10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9sept tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujly

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13 7

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15july

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice May be consulted in German and English. Office in German's building. may8 '4 tf.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

....This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586, 7oct 1y.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct y.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
10ap68tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my3-'72

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS.
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO Portland, Maine. 15july 1y

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF WM. B. MINGLE
Pres't Cashie

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you, $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july 1y.

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE,

Mr Gust Lyon and Miss Paulene Lyon, of our firm have been in Philadelphia and New York, for three weeks, buying Fall & Win GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and most complete stock of OVERCOATS that have ever been brought to town, without exaggeration At Least $1900 Worth.

Ulsters, dark bule Beaver, Reversible CHEV IOT, that you can turn and wear on both sides. It is well worth your while to see our stock before buying.

The most complete stock of Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and common Suits.

A Brown Beaver Overcoat at $5,25.

A Brown Beaver ditto, better at $6-25.

Just opened a line of Childrens Navy Blue and Plaid Kilt Suits.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.

sept 4m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs Dec. 9., 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2 20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9 50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 15 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 40 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	3 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" "	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 30 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 55 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 20 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 p m
" "	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 35 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 30 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—All last week we had pretty fair sleighing in this valley.

—A No. 8 cooking stove, nearly new for sale at this office.

—In Union county many hogs are dying from a fatal disease.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

—Any one on the hunt for a cheap and good suit of clothes can hit it inside of a minute at the Philad. Branch. Strike for the Philad. Branch—then "for your homes and firesides."

—Deer hunting closes on 16. Dear hunting is open for every day and *night* the year round.

—John Moyer, of the Loop, has purchased 30 acres of land belonging to the John Ross Estate in Potter twp., at $50 per acre. The balance of the Ross farm, with buildings, was purchased by Levi Stump.

—Congress is in session, and every member, officer and page, has a suit that was bought at the Philad. Branch, if we are good at guessing.

—The Mifflinburg Telegraph says it is rumored that the firm of Jackson, Crispin & Co., intend building a rolling mill near their furnaces in Hartley twp. Hope it is true.

—Rev. S. Henry, of Philipsburg, N. J., has accepted a call from the Mifflinburg Lutheran charge.

—For men, women and children you can get all the latest styles garments worn, at Lyon & Co's.

—J. N. Cassanova of Philipsburg, sails for Havana, Cuba, on 9 inst., and will be absent all winter.

—Hiram Durst lost a valuable horse from epizooty, on Sunday 27 ult.

—Leave your measure for a suit of clothing at the Beehive, we guarantee every garment.

—The state grange meets at Greensburg, in a few days. Deputy Rhone of this county intends being present.

—Make your little boy or girl happy by getting them one of Dinges' sleds for a Christmas gift. To be had from 95 cts. up.

—Rev. W. S. Porr, some years ago pastor of the Centre Hall and the Rebersburg Lutheran charges, now of Lancaster, has accepted a call to Steelton, Pa.

—Get your hats, underwear, gloves, shirts &c., &c., at the Beehive.

—The Lock Haven *Republican* says that Robert H. and Albert S. Furst, of Cedar Springs, Clinton county, while out hunting a few days ago shot three deer inside of one minute, and within less than an hour thereafter, Albert shot a black bear.

—If you have not yet got an overcoat, then get one of those very cheap ones of Lyon & Co.

—Two young gentlemen, from Potters Mills, Shires bro's, while on their way to Bellefonte, last Friday, stopped at this place, and while turning around in the road the horse took fright and upset the buggy, throwing them out, and ran away with the rig. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—Nice tea sets, glassware, fancy vases, shaving mugs etc., etc., for the holidays at Dinges'. Give him a call.

—Mr. Samuel Eby, of near Zion, killed a calf the other day, 9 months old, which dressed 334 pounds. That puts our friend Sam pretty well up head in that line. Who can beat him?

—A beautiful assortment of silk, linen and India Lawn handkerchiefs, at the Beehive.

—Rev. Jno. H. Harpster, a native of our town, and several years a Lutheran missionery in India, has been elected a traveling missionery of the Synod of Kansas.

—Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness. 2dec 2t.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPORTER office. Price $12.

—CALEY'S CHICKEN POWDER, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J D. Murray, 4nov. 3m.

—Persons back on the REPORTER for several years, will do us a favor by remitting *at least* a part of amount due. We need cash to keep business going.

Merchants who suffer from Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, or Biliousness can be cured by using Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. 18nov. 4t.

—Ho, now Christmas is coming, and you want the finest and best confectioneries to please the little ones and big ones as well. No better place for fine confectioneries than at Sechlers, who have the most complete holiday assortment in this county.

Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills, price 25 cents, cure at once, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. 18 no 4-

—The German Reformed Sabbath School, of this place, intend having a Christmas tree on Christmas.

—Mr. J. D. Murray killed a hog last Thursday which dressed just 329. Mr. Murray was for Hancock, the hog evidently was for Garfield.

—We direct attention to Dinges' new advertisement on another page, and would advise you to give Cleve a call before purchasing holiday presents elsewhere.

—James Koch, a native of Centre county, now of Shelby county, Ill., is paying his old home, mother and brothers George, Amos and Jacob, a visit, and also called upon the REPORTER.

—Coats and dolmans at astonishing low prices, at the Beehive.

—Pay your small debts this month, especially to the poor and laboring classes, and printers, because first, they may need the amount, and secondly, because they may want to make some holiday presents as well as yourselves.

—Always listen to and take good advice. Save money where you can, and try to keep good health. All these conduce to happiness—you make all these points by buying good, pure and wholesome groceries at Sechlers.

—At Penn's Furnace twenty-five new houses are being erected for the use of employees.

—"My Christmas Gift," the phrase is not dead, only sleepeth and we see signs of its awakening from its stupor in mid winter like the serpent that thaws into life under the rays of the spring sun. "My Christmas Gift," it always pays to utter it, and many a juvenile heart is made glad when it lisps the words.

—Shawls and skirts in great variety at the Beehive.

—Wednesday morning started in with snow.

—Mr. D. C. Keller, of our town, is ahead so far for heavy pork, his returns are in, and he is likely to stay ahead. One of his piggies on Tuesday dressed 475, another 386. There no despicable 329 figures about that kind of grunters, as some of the Garfield potato rooters show.

—The valuable real estate of Jonas From, dec'd, at Tusseyville, will be offered for sale on Saturday, 18 inst., at 1 p. m., consisting of farm of 117 acres, with all necessary buildings, orchard, good water, &c., also a 22 acre tract of timber land. This is one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood. 2t.

—Very cold again, and stormy since Monday night.

—Do you want to make your little boy happy by a Christmas gift that will last him all the year? then buy him one of those neat and cheap suits at the Philad. Branch—just the thing for the little fellow.

—The parties interested in the new furnace at Laurelton, have taken a 50 years lease of Wm. Emerick's ore lands adjoining Centre Hall on the east. The terms are 50 cents per ton. This looks like business right here, and another impetus for the completion of our railroad.

—Give Lewins a call, at the Philad. Branch, if you want a Christmas suit, you can get one there so cheap, that you can afford to buy your wife a handsome Christmas dress.

—Ex-Mayor Bridgens, of Lock Haven, who has connected with him a Mr. Snyder, has a contract for grading, etc., nine miles of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, from the Pennsylvania Furnace, eastward. This, when completed, only leaves eight miles of the road to grade.

—The latest? Kalo Meda an article imported from China, consisting in very useful as well as ornamental work for rooms. Come early and make your selection, for sale only at the Beehive.

—As a good deal of tobacco was raised in this county the past season it would be well for all parties to make themselves acquainted with the internal revenue laws on the sale of that article. No one can manufacture it into cigars or sell any part of the crop by retail without a license. The raiser can smoke the cured tobacco in his pipe, but cannot sell it to others for that purpose, says the Lewistown Gazette, and the same is applicable to Centre county.

—Ladies don't forget that Lyon & Co. always keep the largest variety and latest styles of dress goods.

—Messrs. Zimmerman, of Philipsburg have purchased the timber on some four thousand acres of land, lying in Centre and Mifflin counties, along the line of the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad. They will erect the sawmill and and machinery to manufacture the lumber from the new location. This is the party referred to in last week's Reporter who intend erecting a large steam sawmill at the mouth of Poe Creek.

—A grand display of holiday presents for gentlemen, such as silk hankerchiefs, hats, gloves, &c., at the Beehive, at remarkably low prices.

—DEATH OF SAMUEL S. BARBER.—The Lewisburg *Journal* of 1 inst., says: About ten days ago Mr. Samuel S. Barber, of Mifflinburg started for Centre county on business. He went by conveyance and took his gun with him. In the Penns Valley Narrows he saw a pheasant and he got out of his wagon with his gun and prepared to shoot the game. In stepping over a log he lost his balance and to avoid falling he jumped and in doing so struck his knee on a snag. The cap of the knee was thus broken and the leg otherwise injured. He was taken to his home, and medical aid summoned. It was not thought the wound would be in any way serious, and up to Sunday last he was believed to be getting along well. But it seems the injury was greater than imagined and the blood was in some way poisoned, for he suddenly became very sick on Sunday and on Monday morning he died. Mr. Barber was one of the leading men of our county. He belonged to one of the oldest and most esteemed families in Buffalo Valley. He has been one of our Democratic leaders, and was consulted on all important political questions that came up. His loss will be felt not only at his home but throughout the valley.

—For the holidays Powers & Son have received a nice stock of boots and shoes for men, women and children. Now if you wish to make good, a nice present, that has an *under*-standing about it, to a friend, then get a pair of boots or shoes of Powers, and you do just the thing that will please your friend. Only see their goods, it makes Powers feel good to show them, and he sells cheaper, mind you, than any other store.

—The Laurelton furnace company has the first instalment of ore from Gen. Gregg's lease, south of Centre Hall, they have contracted for 1000 tons which will be shipped per rail shortly. Gen. Gregg has completed his machinery for ore washing.

—To all who comtemplate making holiday presents we would advise to visit Dinges', where one of the largest and best assortments of goods can be found. He has just received a new lot and will offer at prices that will astonish all for reasonableness.

—Lock Haven market: Butter 28cts a lb; eggs, 28cts; potatoes 50 cents per bushel; chickens 50 cts. per pair, lard 10 cents a lb, apple butter 50 cts per gal.; celery, 3 cts per stalk, apples, 20 to 40cts per bushel; cabbage 4 cts. per head; geese, 50c a piece; honey 20 cts per pound; buckwheat flour 60 cts per sack; turkeys, 9 cts. per pound, ducks 50 cts. per pair.

—You want all kinds of groceries, nuts, confectioneries, oysters, crackers, and a hundred other articles for Christmas; and all these good and of the best; you want them fresh and pure. Yes you do. Now we will charge you nothing for a little good advice—go to Sechlers who have laid in a large stock of good things for the holidays. They have just what you want and need. Special inducements offered just now and all thro' the holidays.

—Now is the time of year when the inconsiderate farmer and the fancy town snob agree on one question, and that is to tie their horses to a post or fence without cover or shelter, to freeze, whilst they sit comfortably in the store, in the tavern or in the church. The kind and benevolent man will either cover his horses with blankets or robes or have them put into a stable until he is ready to start. "Man's inhumanity to man" is very often also turned against the poor dumb brutes.

WINTRY WEATHER.

A Difference of Fifty Degrees of Heat in Five Hours.

Salena, Kan., Dec. 5, 1880.—The weather is growing very cold here, a change of over fifty degrees having occurred in five hours.

A Severe Gale In The Northeast.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1880.—A southwest gale has prevailed here all day ranging as high as fifty miles an hour. The steam barge Leland, from Manitou, made port here this afternoon damaged and badly iced, having lost a part of her cargo. Her captain reports other vessels as having sailed from Manitou shortly after Leland which have not arrived yet, and must have a rough time even if they have weathered the storm.

A COURT OVERPOWERED AND A PRISONER LYNCHED.

Nashville, Tenn., December 2.—Dan Smith, colored, who attempted to assault a young white girl in Giles county some time ago, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary at Pulaski to-day for assault with intent to commit murder. As soon as this virdict was found a mob rushed into the Court-room, overpowered the Sheriff and posse, seized Smith and dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob. They then took him to a bridge and hung him until dead. The mob came from the vicinity where the crime was committed by Smith.

THE ERUPTION OF MAUNA LOA'

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30, 1880.—Advices from Honolulu by the steamer City of Sydney describe the eruption of Mauna Loa now in progress as one of the grandest ever witnessed. It broke out on November 5, about six miles from the summit of the crater, throwing out two great streams of lava, one of which is thirty miles long and one hundred to two hundred yards wide and about twenty feet deep. Terrible explosions accompany its flow, and some fears are entertained for the safety of Hilo, although the flow seems to be turning in another direction;

LEGAL OBLIGATION TO MEMBERS OF FAMILIES.

In Judge Tayler's court, in Philadelphia, the other day a case was decided which should remind everybody of a matter of law which very few people carry in their memories. It it this: The father and grandfather, the mother and grandmother of any person unable to take care of himself or herself, are each and all of them bound by law—if able—to contribute to the support of an impoverished child or grandchild. And the law provides for the reverse of this case by requiring the children and grandchildren when they, or any one of them is able to do so—to contribute to the support of an impoverished father mother, grandfather, or grandmother.

An Important Sunday School Day.

Only one day of the kind for Bellefonte since 1870. In some respects different and it is hoped also better than any Sunday School day yet enjoyed in Centre county. For the first time Rev. John H. Vincent D. D., of New York, Chairman of the International Sunday School Committee will be present to give us his best services throughout that day. Not only Sunday School workers, but all of us alike need the benefit that will be offered on Friday, Dec. 17th, by the County S. S. Association. One third of the population of Centre county is outside of the Bible School on the Lord's day.

More than one half of the precious souls living among us are yet unsaved, "having no hope and without God in the world." Is is certain that these thousands will remain away from the Savior as long as they live uninterested in "the truth as it is in Jesus." By united Christian effort, we must seek to interest them in "in the work of Life," Laborers together with God," is it saying too much that we ought at least to devote one day in united and prayerful consultation over these momentous interests. Let us then come together thus that we may go forth and work together more intelligently, more devotedly and more effectively in efforts to bring to the Savior these thousands unsaved in Centre county.

Nov. 26, 1880.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, EVERY BODY, TAKE NOTICE.

I am paying more for butter and eggs than any store in Centre county; You can't get 25c per lb. for butter *anywhere in Pennsvalley, except at my store.* You can't get 25c per dozen for eggs any *where in Centre Co., except at my store.* Any piece of goods in my store can be bought as low as anywhere in the Valley. I need not tell you any more. I have customers who come seven miles to deal with me and they say it pays—and it will pay you all. Thankful for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

I will be at my store every Thursday and Friday, during my absence my clerks will give you all proper attention.

If you prefer cash for butter and eggs, I will pay you cash.

Will always pay you Bellefonte prices for produce. Respectfully,

2dec 3. A. S. KERLIN.

Several thousand pilgrims returning from Mecca are detained at Bagdad, owing to the Kurds having attacked the last three caravans and killed and wounded over 500 pilgrims.

COMING DOWN TO FINE POINTS.—At a late conference of the Dunkards, held in Lancaster county, the following new rules were adopted and ordered to be promulgated among the churches in this and Dauphin county: 1. Extravagance in funeral feasts must be discouraged. 2. That the signing of tavern licenses is unbecoming to these who follow Christ. 3. That no Dunkard can hereafter serve in any civil office except supervisor, roadmaster, overseer of the poor, school director and postmaster. 4. Birthday and surprise parties are not permitted among the brethren. These rules will be rigidly enforced.

We make the following liberal offer: Any of our present patrons, sending us the names of four new subscribers, and the cash, we will send the five copies at $1.50 per year each. Or to any one sending us ten new names, and the cash, we will reduce the price to $1.35 per copy. This liberal offer we make as an inducement to increase the circulation of the REPORTER. It leaves us but little above cost, hoping to make up for loss by an increased circulation. Will the friends of the REPORTER aid us, in this matter, and thereby also benefit themselves? Try it.

Any subscriber sending us two new names and the cash at regular rates, we will give him and the new ones an additional credit of 25 cts.

By new subscribers we mean such as are not now taking the REPORTER, while any of our present patrons have the same reduction by aiding to increase our circulation as above.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Mr John Metzgar, an old and much esteemed resident of Delaware township, near Watsontown, agad seventy-five years, met with a terrible accident on Thursday, the 18 ult., which resulted in his death on Friday morning. His son-in-law, Mr. R. Kriner, was threshing grain, when the old gentleman came into the barn, and noticing some loose grain that had fallen between the fly-wheel of the machine and the partition he seized a rake and while atempting to remove it, the fly-wheel caught the rake and hurled him violently to the floor, after which, the handle of the rake was thrust into his head through his right eye penetrating the brain. He was immediately removed to the house, and Drs. Life and Horner summoned, who dressed the wound and administered all the relief possible. He died eighteen hours after the accident and was buried on Tuesday, the 23d ult.—Miltonian.

A POSSIBLE ELECTORAL IMBROGLIO.

The failure of the Georgia electors to meet on the day appointed by law for the electors in the several States to assemble and cast their votes for President and Vice-President, while it is without practical importance under the circumstances, might nevertheless have given rise to very serious trouble in case, for example, the election in New York and Connecticut had resulted differently. The Georgia electors failed to meet simply because the Georgia State law failed to provide for the very obvious contingency of the first Wednesday in December being also the first day in the month. By the constitution all the electors in all the States are required to assemble and vote upon the same day. By act of Congress the first Wednesday in December is designated as the day on which they shall so meet. The electors who are thus required to meet are those to whom the Governor of the State shall have issued the necessary certificate of their election or appointment. This certificate, by the law of Georgia, the Governor is required to issue on the first Monday in December. Unfortunately, this year the first Monday came after the first Wednesday in December, and consequently Wednesday, the day appointed for the meeting of the electoral colleges throughout the Union, found the Georgia electors without authority to act, and consequently no meeting of the electors was held in that State. The day appointed by law having passed, and the requirement of the constitution being unequivocal that the electoral colleges shall meet on the same day in every State, it seems sufficiently clear that the electoral votes of Georgia, whether cast or not, cannot be counted. Precisely the same question arose, although from a different cause, in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan was elected. The 3d of December was the day appointed for the electers to meet, and on that day they met and voted in every State except Wisconsin. In Wisconsin the electors were prevented from meeting by a severe snowstorm, which obstructed travel and hindered them from reaching the State capital in time. They did meet, however, on the following day, the 4th, and cast the five votes of that State for Gen. John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton. When the votes came to be counted in joint convention of the two houses the tellers made a special report that Mr. Buchanan had received 174 votes, Gen. Fremont 109 votes, and Millard Fillmore 8 votes, and that on the 4th of December the electors of Wisconsin had assembled and cast the five votes of that State for Gen. Fremont. The President of the Senate *pro tempore* announced the result based upon the report. A question was raised as to whether the vote of Wisconsin should be counted, but was not decided, it being apparent that, whether counted or not, the result would be the same. Mr. Buchanan had 174 votes, more than sufficient to elect, and the Wisconsin vote merely made the difference between 109 and 114 votes for Gen. Fremont. Resolutions were offered in the Senate by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and in the House by the Hon. James L. Orr, declaratory of the sense of the houses that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be counted, not having been cast in accordance with the constitution and the act of Congress. Although no vote was taken upon the resolutions in either house, the weight of opinion, without respect of party, was decidedly adverse to counting the Wisconsin vote. The singular feature connected with the present case is that, after this warning furnished by the Wisconsin case in 1856, and after the trying experience of 1876, the Legislature of Georgia should have been left in such a condition as to give rise to the present situation. Happily now, as in 1856, it makes no practical difference whether the vote of Georgia is counted on not. But it might easily have been the turning point in the contest. The election might have hung upon this single question, and it is easy to see what infinite trouble might have arisen from the conflict of opposing interests and opinions. The country ought not to be subjected to any such jeopardy. One of the most important duties devolving upon Congress is to clear the electoral system, whether by constitutional amendments or by law, of all such possible complications and difficulties in the future.

A DRUNKEN MOTHER BURNS HER CHILDREN.

Toronto, Ont., December 2.—Early this morning the police were notified that two children had been burnt alive at the house of their mother, Mrs Casey, in the west end of the city. The bodies of the children, one three years and the other five months old, were found lying in the middle of the floor. The mother was intoxicated and could not give any information as to the cause of the tragedy. An overturned lamp was found. Miss Casey, sister-in-law of the mother of the children, states that she went to her sister-in-law's place and saw the mother in bed with the bodies of the two children dead and lying across their parent. About eighteen months ago the Caseys were living in Adelaide street and one of their children was burned alive with a companion in a woodshed. The father of the unfortunate family is said to be a hard-working, industrious man.

The following method of getting rid of stumps is recommended by the Scientific American: "In the autumn bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre; fill the hole with water and plug it up close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in about a half gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes."

51st YEAR OF

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

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Subscriptions will be received at this office in clubs with THE REPORTER and Godey's Lady's Book for one year, postpaid, only $3.50.

The January number will be ready Dec. 1. On receipt of 20 cents a sample copy will be promptly sent by the publishers, and this amount can be deducted when the price of a year's subscription is mailed.

REMIT by money order, or draft on Philapelphia or New York, or by registered letter, payable to

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1006 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER CLIFF TOWN.

Curious Discovery of a Canyon Full of Caves in New Mexico.

James Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, District of New Mexico, arrived here last night, bringing news of an important discovery he has made recently in the course of his labors. While near Santa Fe, N. M., recently, he was informed by Indians that there was within a few miles some ancient caves that he would find interesting. Guided by them he found, forty miles from Santa Fe, ten miles from the Rio Grand River, a cliff town composed of caves in the rocky side of a canyon thirty miles long, never before visited by a white man. He was so much impressed with the greatness of his discovery that, for a moment, he could carcely speak. When he did it was in terms of wonder and admiration. This town, or succession of excavations in the solid rock for thirty miles, is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever discovered. The houses are dug out of the rock side to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. Apparently they were excavated with stone implements. They are also inaccessible from the plains. Mr. Stephenson, however, managed to clamber up the rocky precipice and entered and examined several of the houses. He found in them a number of articles that he thought remains of their first possessors. He will probably prepare a report upon the cliff town, as he calls it. A scientist who has traveled in that region and visited other caves and excavations of a similar kind says he is disposed to believe that they have been tenanted in modern times by Indians at war with other tribes, seeking safety and advantage over their enemies. He thinks the remains found there are the remnants of the things these belligerents have used, eaten or worn, and not the relics of the first owners of the rock houses.

Pottsville, Pa., December 6.—R. A. Ammerman, a civil and mining engineer at Shamokin, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Alpine Bluff, Ark., December 6.—James Anderson, a negro, entered the house of Joseph Miller yesterday morning, where Mrs Miller and two children were asleep. He committed an assault on Mrs. Miller and stole a small sum of money. He was soon afterwards arrested, and being identified by Mrs. Miller, a mob hung him on the nearest telegraph pole.

As a cure for piles. Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation, then by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.

A Clearfield county hunter shooting at what he supposed to be a deer last week killed a favorite young stallion that was in the woods.

Three young men dressed in white sprang out on a young man named Chapman, while he was passing a graveyard at Fort Lawrence, Cumberland county, N. S., the other night, and he is now a raving maniac.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Grand Holiday Offer of the Mendelssohn Piano Company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere. This Company offers an $850 Square Grand Piano, 3 stringed, 7⅓ octaves, in a handsome rosewood case, for only $245, also many other styles of Pianos and Organs at great bargains for the Holidays, including sheet music at one-third price.

These Pianos, including Grand, Square and Upright, made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit.

The Mendelssohn Piano Co. are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. This saving is made by doing away with the Agency System, and giving the people the Pianos at Wholesale or Agency prices.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano or organ, to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, which will be mailed free to all. 9dec 6t.

THE PITTSBURG

WEEKLY POST

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES AND CANDIDATES.

No Lowering the Flag, No Surrender, No Concession,

BUT A RENEWAL OF THE OLD BATTLE FOR AN OLD TIME VICTORY.

The year 1881 will mark a new era in our political history, with an incoming Administration that can be respected as legitimately in possession of power—with Congress evenly divided in both branches—with the States half Democratic and half Republican. The Republican party cannot carry through extreme sectional legislation, but will undoubtedly make insidious attacks on the Constitution and the virtue of the people by profligate use of the public revenues. The spirit of centralization is still rampant in that party—it is its controlling tendency, and will be furthered by appeals to the selfishness of sections. A magnificent government, on the paternal plan, republican in outward form but in reality monarchical, is the haven the ambitious leaders of the Republican party are pushing for.

Never was there a greater necessity for activity, watchfulness and unyielding political integrity, then there now is in the Democratic party. As an opposition party it can defeat the conspirators. Its organization must be maintained in all its old time vigor, its party usages and traditions cherished; its own selected leaders trusted and encouraged; its membership strengthened and educated in the faith of the fathers. To the Democratic party is confided the exalted duty of defeating the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. Therefore it is the highest patriotism to defend and maintain organization in its greatest effectiveness.

The Pittsburgh Post is committed to this principle in all its length and breadth and if possible more rigorously and uncompromisingly than in the past, will it labor to strengthen the party, hold up the hands of its trusted leaders, spread Democratic truth and promote by all honorable means the success of Democratic candidates. National, State and local.

So much for the political course of The Weekly Post during the coming year; but in all its departments it will maintain the highest degree of usefulness to its readers as a family journal.

The Literary Department will be enriched by a choice and carefully selected miscellany, consisting of tales, poetry, sketches, humor and biography.

The News Department will be carefully edited and include a careful summary of the events of the week at home and abroad, with specials, telegrams and correspondence from Washington and Harrisburg during the sessions of Congress and the Legislature.

An Agricultural and Household Department will be added as a new and attractive feature.

The Market Reports, and especially reports of cattle markets, will be prepared with the utmost care, and afford information of the highest value to the farmer and dealer

Editorially, The Weekly Post will discuss all questions with candor and sincerity It will promote as best it can a Democratic revival and resist all efforts to disintegrate the party or weaken the organization. It therefore appeals with confidence to Democrats to second its efforts by extending its circulation.

TERMS:
The Pittsburgh Weekly Post.

EIGHT PAGES—FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS

One Copy—One Year	$1 50
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THE DAILY POST.

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By Mail, per annum, postage free	$8 00
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" 3 months, "	2 00

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JAS. P BARR & CO.,
140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY."

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and I used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—*Home Journal.*

The Chinese giant, Chang arrived in New York on Wednesday from Liverpool. He is said to be the tallest man in the world. He is eight feet six inches in height, and is well proportioned. He has the small almond eyes and prominent cheek bones of his race. His forehead is broad and massive, and he wears his "pigtail" neatly wound upon the top of his head. He has small hands and feet for a man of his size. He is remarkably graceful in his movements and polite and cheerful in his manner. He speaks English, French, German and a little Spanish in addition to his own language. In reply to the reporter's question, he said:

"My parents and the rest of my family are not above the ordinary size. My countrymen seldom grow large, a Chinaman who measures six feet being considered a very tall man. I am thirty-three years old and have done a great deal of traveling. In my own country I am considered a great wonder. I went through the usual course of Chinese education and was a pretty big boy when at school. I have been at Paris for the last eighteen months, I like the French metroplis and the French people; they thought me a very big man. I have been married twice, my present wife I have left behind me in China, she is a woman of ordinary size."

—The fellow who got a black eye from his wife, said he wished he'd never got married.

—What pets do we trample under our feet? Carpets.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 11, Mr. John H. Williams, of Bellefonte, and Miss Nannie R. Shuey, of Lemont.

Nov. 4, Mr. Calvin M. Reside and Miss Samantha A. Hall, all of Unionville.

Nov. 18, Mr. William J. Reasner, of Bellefonte, and Miss Sarah Temple, of Milesburg.

Nov. 25, Mr. S. Lewis Marshall and Miss Rosa Belle Thomas, both of Buffalo Run.

Oct. 25, 1880, in Bellefonte, by John I Rankin, J. P., David P. Parker, of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, and Annie C. Treaster, of Tusseyville, Centre county.

DIED.

At Farmers Mills, Nov. 28, Jno. Emerick, son of our former townsman, Wm. Emerick. Age 28 years, 1 month and 20 days.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the following described Real Estate of Samuel S. Farner, dec'd, will be sold at public vendue in Centre Hall on Saturday, January 1st, 1881, viz: All that certain messuage, tenement and LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Centre Hall, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the M. E. Church, on the south by Church Street, on the west and north by an alley. Containing fifty perches. Thereon erected one and one-half story PLANK HOUSE, FRAME STABLE with buggy shed, and other outbuildings, with an assortment of choice fruit.

TERMS, one-half cash on confirmation of the sale; the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest. Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when any information will be given by

Centre Hall, JOHN SHANNON,
Dec. 6th, 1880. Admr.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1880. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per ct. deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, '81, the face of duplicate will be required, and of all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, '81 there will be an addition of 5 per ct, according to the act of assembly.

BENJ. H. ARNEY,
7oct. 2m. Treasurer.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and discretion or dissipation or single, old or poor health or languish ness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life, it has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use **Hop B.**

If you are young, suffering from any indiscretion, if you are marrying, suffering from lying on a bed of sickness, take **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **Hop Bitters**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

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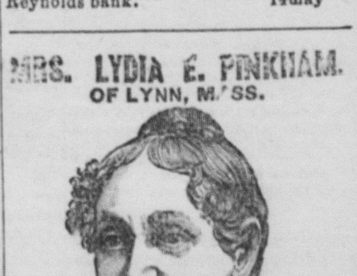

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. 25 cts per box.

J. D Murray drugist, Centre Hall jul.22

Bauland & Newman.

BELLEFONTE, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS!

AT THE BEEHIVE———

———ONE PRICE STORES

HOLIDAY GOODS!

We have an immense variety of goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at popular prices, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

Please call and examine our stock, and oblige,

BAULAND & NEWMAN.

OUR MOTTO IS:—ONE PRICE; THE BEST GOODS, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.

30 sept 3m.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Grain—The wheat market is unsettled and 2c per bushel lower, with a local demand for options and very little inquiry for milling. Red and amber, afloat and on track, at $1.18½@1.19, and No. 2 red, elevator, at $1.19. Rye is worth 98c for Pennsylvania. Corn old yellow and mixed, at 60c, and new do. at 56½@57½c. Oats, white at 45@48c.

Chicago, December 6.—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.03; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.05½@1.05¾ for cash. Corn, 40½c for cash. Oats, at 32¼ for cash. Rye easier at 87c. Barley easier at $1.02. Pork unsettled and lower; $11.50@13.00 for cash; $11.50 for December.

LIVE STOCK.

Philadelphia, December 6.—Cattle—Market slow; receipts, 3,400 head; prime, 5¾@6; good, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3@4c. Sheep—Market dull; receipts, 7,500 head; prime, 5@5½c; good, 4½@4¾c; medium, 4@4¾c; common, 3½@3¾c. Hogs—Market dull; receipts, 8,500 head; prime, 6¾@7c; good, 6½@6¾c; medium, 6¼@6¾c; common, 6@6¼c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70

Rye,	70c
Corn, ears, per bu.	37 c.
Corn old.	45c.
Oats,	30c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Barley,	50 to 65c.
Cloverseed,	6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$4 50
Butter,	22c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	10c.
Shoulders,	7c.
Bacon or side,	7c.
Eggs per doz.,	22c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

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Marble & Granite
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$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct y.

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This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine

is warranted to saw a **two-foot log in three minutes,** and **more** cord wood or logs of any size in a day than **two men** can chop or saw the old way. *Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.*

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ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

[illegible] one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

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PHILA. BRANCH

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CAN "SUIT" ALL of your EYES, your PERSON

AND YOUR POCKETS.

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The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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2

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HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Conveniences that Pay.

On most farms only so many hogs are butchered annually as are required for home consumption. The bulk of the hog crop is sold on foot either to drovers or shippers. The fact that most of the pork raised in our country is killed and cured at the great packing establishments accounts in part for the fact that farmers—even those who raise the best of hogs—have few if any conveniences for butchering, and are but poorly advised as to the best ways and means of cutting up, packing and curing the meat. The consequence is that butchering days are excessively disagreeable and disgusting ones to everybody concerned, and dreaded more than any other season on the farm. Now, while this work can never be rendered agreeable, a small expenditure of time and money secures facilities that greatly ameliorates its repulsive features and renders the labor comparatively easy. It pays each farmer, whether he has few or many hogs, to provide himself with scalding vessels, gambrels, scaffolds, sharp knives, etc. As soon as the hogs are sufficiently fattened every preparation should be made to take advantage of the first suitable weather for this most onerous of duties. Nothing that can be accomplished before should be left to be done in the hurry and confusion attendant on butchering day.

A barrel or cask is a very poor and insufficient vessel in which to scald a hog. Something less circumscribed is required for good work, to say nothing of the difficulty of keeping a sufficiency of water at anything like the proper temperature in it. A good scalding vessel within the reach of the average farmer consists of a heavy box six or seven feet long, thirty inches wide at the top and twenty-four inches deep, with sides somewhat flaring. This should be provided with a sheet-iron bottom well supported on the under side and set over a stone or brick foundation in which there is a chamber for making sufficient fire to readily heat the water in the vessel above, and by which it can be kept thoroughly heated for the length of time required by any number of hogs. At its rear end should be a pipe or chimney, and the sides may be banked up with earth. On the bottom of the vat must be laid wooden strips on a slatted frame to prevent the hog from coming in direct contact with the iron bottom. When this or a similar vessel is not practicable, a box sunk into the ground, or a hogshead partly let into the ground and slightly inclined, will answer, though difficulty is experienced with such arrangements in keeping the water at the right temperature. With the latter arrangement a stout pole or rail scaffold sloping up from the scalding vessel to a height of three feet will facilitate the operation of lifting and cleaning the carcass. When the scalding vessel first described is employed it will be well to build a strong platform about six feet wide and eight feet long on a level with the top of the vat on one side, from which to scald the hogs, and upon which they are to be cleaned after scalding. At the rear end of this the ground should be graded up even with the platform, or a sloping platform built to facilitate getting the hogs on to the main platform after they have been killed. For convenience in lowering the hogs into and lifting out of the scalding water two or more ropes eight feet or so long are secured to the side of the platform next the water, and resting on these the carcass is lowered or raised with comparative ease by two or three men. The posts or forks should be so set that a strong pole resting on them will be in part over the platform about six feet from the ground, and on this hogs can be hung and slipped along toward either end out of the way after they have been thoroughly scraped and rinsed down.—*New York World.*

Household Hints.

Beets baked until quite tender, and eaten hot with butter, pepper and salt, are very nice—much sweeter and better than when boiled.

A carelessly kept coffeepot will impart a rank flavor to the strongest infusion of the best Java. Wash the coffeepot thoroughly every day, and twice a week boil borax water in it for fifteen minutes.

Mica in stoves (often wrongly called isinglass) when smoked is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar a little diluted. If the black does not come off at once, let it soak a little.

Arrange flatirons on the stove in two rows, heel and toe, or so that when ready for a hot flat you can take the next one in order without loss of time in trying or sissing them, being sure of getting the one that has been heating longest.

An exchange says: "Kerosene oil will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new." And ruin the leather at the same time. Castor oil is the best thing in the world to use on boots or shoes.

Make the most of the little nutriment contained in potatoes. They ought to be steamed or baked. The latter is best, and soaking in cold water for half an hour before putting in the oven is an advantage. In neither case should the skin be removed before cooking.

Manuring Orchards.

Those who own orchards over twelve years or more of age, will find a great advantage in applying a moderate top-dressing of old or fresh manure. It seems to have an almost magical effect on the fruit. The trees will be more likely to bear every year; they will give heavier crops, and the fruit will be finer. If there is no manure now to apply, it will do nearly as well to draw out in winter and spread over the ground such manure as accumulates from the stabled animals. On the first thaw or rain, the earth will absorb all the soluble or washed portions. The mistake should be avoided of placing the manure in heaps at the foot of the trunks, or in small circles. Trees only twelve years old, if they have made a fair growth, have already covered the whole ground with the network of their roots beneath the surface. Wood ashes, applied in addition to the manure, are always useful.—*Country Gentleman.*

Lime for an Old Garden.

Lime is an excellent dressing for an old garden; three or four barrels would not be an excessive quantity. Place the lime in small piles, after plowing, of about two bushels each, and apply water enough to make it fall into a fine powder; spread it on a still day, and harrow in. For apple and pear trees as a special dressing lime is of little consequence—potash would be better; but if the apple and pear trees are in an old garden lime would have a good effect; it would cause a rapid decomposition of the vegetable matter contained in the soil.—*Cultivator.*

Farming in Japan.

Milton S. Vail, a missionary in Japan, gives, in the *Methodist*, the following account of Japanese farming:

The farmers in Japan seem to operate on a small scale. All the land belongs to government, and all have to pay a ground rent. Wheat, barley, rye and buckwheat are grown in rows, the weeds being kept out by hoeing. It seems strange to see all their grain growing in rows, but no doubt good crops are thus produced. Rice is the chief product of Japan. The earth nearly everywhere is black, and the black soil of the valleys, when well cultivated and made to hold the water from the neighboring hills, makes good rice fields. The soil is broken by manual labor. Men go into the mud up to their knees, and with a long-bladed hoe turn the earth over. Horses are used to harrow it down, and when ready the rice plants are set out by hand. The rice of Japan is very fine, and the Japanese know how to cook it. With them it is the principal article of food—little rice, with pickles and tea, often constitutes the meal. The people do not know how to make bread, but seem to be very fond of it when they can get it of foreigners. They have flour which they use in various ways in the simplest kind of cookery. I noticed in coming to this place (Hakone, a mountain town forty-five miles from Yokohama), that at some inns, instead of tea, they gave us a drink made of pounded wheat. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, egg plants, corn, melons, cabbages, onions and turnips are also grown, and other vegetables, the names of which I do not know, and never saw in America. I think all the vegetables grown in New York can be cultivated here. Of fruits, we have peaches, plums, oranges, strawberries, pears and persimmons, also figs.

The crops in Pennsylvania for 1880 are valued at $111,250,000, and the live stock at $85,570,919, while the fences cost $152,000,000.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Fancies.

Fashion decrees this winter that richer and more striking fabrics, brighter colors and more bizarre combinations, shall be used in the composition of toilets and in millinery than we have had for many years. To describe in words the brocades, satins, silks, plaided stuffs in silk and wool, handkerchief goods, cheviots, serges, flannels and novelty materials for dresses brought out this winter is impossible. In fact, not even pictured representations can do justice to the present facts in dress fabrics. The special rage of the season is for plaid effects. Toward these the index of fashion has pointed steadily for some time, and manufacturers, guided by the signs of the times, have not hesitated in the production of new and exaggerated styles. Bold handkerchief patterns, in wool materials, are produced in every variety of combination and effect. Sometimes the outer border of the handkerchief square is marked by large plaids, while the inner portion is filled with small checks. In other patterns the plaids cross the centers of the squares and the small plaids are placed without. In colors every age and fancy can be suited. From the brightest to the gravest, scarce a shade is unrepresented.

Indeed, to look at the variety of color combinations and brilliant effects in fabrics of every kind, one might think the looms had run riot, were it not that through all there runs a spirit of order in disorder, and by the union of colors apparently the most incongruous, the most unique and tasteful effects are produced. Shades of dark plum, garnet, marine, gendarme, and turquoise blues, bronzes, old gold, red and green, are all used in combination with each other, producing bright or sober effects, according to the predominance of particular shades, and the method of their combination.

The changes which fashion has made in the make-up of materials this season are shown more in the minor details than in the general effect. In trimmings a fairly prodigal use is made of black jet, which is used in fringes of unprecedented width, as well as on those of ordinary size, and on passementeries, cords, tassels, spikes, frogs and buttons. Passementeries, especially, are made in the richest designs with flowers, foliage, corals and so forth, closely imitated in the all-pervading jet. Frogs for cloak fastenings also are made in very elaborate designs, representing leaves, flowers, butterflies, cornucopias, etc. Buttons this season will be more elaborate than ever; and those used on outdoor garments are of unprecedented size, many of them rivaling the diameter of a trade dollar. The old patterns are still popular, but genre and odd-shaped buttons are advancing in favor, and owls, lions' heads and similar designs are seen with many dressy toilets.

Skirts still cling moderately to the figure, and are trimmed with flounces, scarfs, hip draperies and loop-back draperies, as well as in straight unlooped ones. Basques are still worn, but polonaises are also in vogue, though not so popular as basques and bodices. Cowls or hoods, just like a monk's cowl or hood, appear on many of the new suits on walking jackets, cloaks, and sometimes even on dolman visites. The dolman visite, by the way, is the leading wrap. This winter it comes lined with colored plush instead of with fur. But fur-lined and all-fur garments are not by any means discarded. In fact, they are the only proper wraps for the coldest weather in this latitude. Circle cloaks lined with fur are also to remain in vogue. This season they are made a little more shapely by having the back seam curved to the line of the figure, giving a graceful spring to the garment. While black wraps continue to be worn and called for more than any other, it is observable that seal brown has become very fashionable for jackets, dolmans and cloaks. Seal-brown plush jackets and dolmans imitate sealskin to perfection, and seal-brown cloth, beaver and chinchilla-cloth wraps trimmed with seal-brown plush have all the richness of effect of a real sea-fur trimmed garment. Jet and other glittering bead trimmings are used on the richest Sicilienne and damassee cloaking wraps. In fact, jet grows more and more in favor from season to season. It crops out on everything—dresses, bonnets, hats and cloaks; and for colored dresses there are bead trimmings of the rarest artistic merit, showing the colors of costume or toilet on which they are used.

In millinery, gold, silver, tinsel, gold-brocaded ribbons, gold cords and braids, gold sequins and golden ornaments lighten and brighten the plush, velvet and satin which compose the dressiest bonnets, and it is used unsparingly, too, on furry beaver and plush felt hats.—*Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly.*

A Story from Paris.

During the last year I was in Paris I heard a very pretty story. A party of merry, bright-eyed American girls were at a window looking on to a court-yard. Soon a seemingly old man crossed the yard. "That's the Marquis of X," said one of the girls. "He lives in a garret of the house and lives by giving French lessons." "I'll begin lessons with him to-morrow," then said one of the youngest girls. And she did so. She soon perceived that her master was one of the most polished men she ever met. He was not over thirty. Want and grief alone had bent him into premature old age, for he had an aged and sick mother to keep, which his earnings could not always do. What did our little American girl do? She quietly proposed to marry the marquis. I need not tell you how readily he accepted. This is the happiest marriage between a poor French nobleman and a rich American girl that I know of. I can give the number of the house and the street where the first act of the comedy took place. The marquis walks now as straight as any one, and the dowager marchioness may frequently be seen at the Bois sitting by the side of her daughter-in-law, whom she worships, as well she may.

Supremacy of the Dressmaker.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her lecture on "Modern Society," strongly portrays the supremacy of the dressmaker of to-day. The fashionable women say to her: "Do how you will with me. Make me modest or immodest. Tie up my feet or straighten my arms until the use of them becomes impossible. Deprive my figure of all the drapery, or upholster it like a window frame. Nay, set me in the middle of a movable tent, but array me so people shall look at me and say I look well."

A Cure for Sick Headache.

This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Often the cause is that the stomach is not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. It is said a diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate, continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. To drink two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in half a glass of water generally gives instant relief. The above sovereign remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this ailment is not easily found. Sick headache is periodical, and is the signal of distress which the stomach raises to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of a headache appear, take a teaspoonful of clear lemon juice fifteen minutes before each meal and the same dose at bed-time; follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from your unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple, but many cures have been effected in this way.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ancient Fine Linen.

According to the *Building News* a piece of linen has been found on the site of ancient Memphis in Egypt containing 540 picks to the inch, and it is recorded that one of the Pharaohs sent to the Lydian king, Crœsus, a corselet made of linen and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed of 360 smaller threads twisted together! The ancient Egyptians wove a fabric called the "linen of justice," or "justification." So beautiful and valuable was it that it was esteemed the most acceptable offering to the "Restorer of Life." A few hand looms can still be seen at work in the Eastern bazars of Cairo, the cloth woven in which rivals in texture, color and designs the finest glass screens of Munich.

TIMELY TOPICS.

In the iron ore brought to this country from foreign ports there is mixed large quantities of licorice root, and as cars which haul the ore from Philadelphia to Johnstown pass Altoona the boys of the latter place board them and gather the root in large quantities. The licorice root is better and fresher than that found in the drug stores, and as it is of a foreign substance, the boys gather about and eat it.

A novel way of catching a swarm of bees was unintentionally tried at Decatur, Mich., the other day by a young man. He ran toward the swarm with a green bough in his hand, over which the queen bee poised, and then alighted on his hat. In a twinkling the others followed and completely covered him, so closely knit together that he could scarcely breathe. A box was procured, the man's head stuck into it, and the swarm was finally worked off and hived.

The constitution of Michigan requires the levy of certain taxes to pay the interest and principal of the State debt. The increase of wealth has been so great in the State that the money raised annually is greatly in excess of the amount required. The result is that more money is in the treasury than is required to pay the principal and interest of the entire State debt; but the bonds do not mature till 1890, and the creditors refuse to receive their pay. Meantime the tax must be levied annually. It is now proposed to amend the constitution so as to avoid this unnecessary tax.

The "Matrimonial Benefit Company" has just opened its offices for business in Cincinnati. It is a duly incorporated body of mutual insurers, which pays a benefit to its members at marriage instead of at death. The cost of membership is five dollars, with an assessment of one dollar on the marriage of a member. If the scheme works well, says the Detroit *Free Press*, it looks very much as if each member might receive the munificent sum of twenty-five cents as his or her marriage portion. For, with a respectable sum in the treasury, the members would all marry on the very next day, and, after deducting expenses, divide the "reserve" between them. It has very plausible philanthropy about it, however, and we should think it had a prosperous future before it—of about a week.

There are 2,000,000 beehives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over twenty-two pounds of honey, and is sold at twenty-five cents a pound. So that after paying for their board, our bees present us with a revenue of $8,800,000. To reckon another way, they make a clear gift of one pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the United States. In 1860 over 22,333,342 pounds of wax was made and given to us by these industrious workers. An agricultural exchange says the keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that people can make of their money. The profits arising from sales of surplus honey average from fifty to 200 per cent. of the capital invested.

Rapid transit has increased the opportunities for crime as well as the facilities for sight-seeing on the mountain sides of Vesuvius. Signor Alcotti, the contractor of the new railway which runs up the side of the volcano, was recently walking on the new road which leads from the observatory to the lower station, when three men suddenly seized him and carried him into a grotto. One of them held the muzzle of a pistol to his mouth, while another robbed him of his watch and chain and a portfolio containing $272. They then bound him hand and foot, threw him on the ground, covered his face with a handkerchief, and left him. Signor Alcotti, as soon as he was alone, shouted for help, and carabineers and some countrymen went to his release. Two of the thieves have been arrested.

Mr. Thomas M. Johnson, of Osceola, Missouri, who is convinced that the world of to-day is all wrong, announces a monthly magazine called the *Platonist*, whose aim shall be to set the world right. The prospectus affirms that "in this degenerate age, when the senses are potheorsized, materialism absurdly considered philosophy, folly and ignorance popularized, and the dictum, 'get money, eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die,' exemplifies the actions of millions of mankind, there certainly is a necessity for a journal which shall be a candid, bold and fearless exponent of the Platonic philosophy, a philosophy totally subversive of sensualism, materialism, folly and ignorance."

A Romance of the Trapeze.

Leona Dare first appeared in New York as a trapeze performer, at Niblo's Garden, eight years ago. Her youth, beauty, grace and daring won a far greater success than is ordinarily possible for a gymnast. She subsequently performed in the variety theaters, and for several years was very popular. Dangling at one end of a strap while she held the other end in her mouth, in one of her feats, was a comparatively insignificant man. This was Tommy Wall, her husband. They went to Europe together, but he soon returned alone. The next news of her was that she had hit public favor in the European capitals, and that even royalty deigned to be amused by her. Then came accounts of her fall from a trapeze in the Imperial Court theater, Vienna, saying that she was terribly injured and never would perform again.

The Chicago newspapers say that Ernest Theodore Grunebaum arrived there with a beautiful bride last summer. He brought letters of introduction from Vienna, and was cordially received into wealthy and fashionable society. Mrs. Grunebaum was deemed particularly charming. The pair lived sumptuously, gave brilliant entertainments, and conducted themselves with strict propriety. Lately the lovely bride was recognized as Leona Dare. The husband is the son of a very wealthy resident of Vienna. He fell in love with Leona while she was on the trapeze, and sought her out at the hospital after she fell off. While she was slowly recovering he nursed her, and when she was well again he married her. His parents furiously opposed the union, and so the pair came to America. The exposure of Leona's identity in Chicago was occasioned, it is said, by Tommy Wall, who said that he was still her only legal husband. She said that she had supposed herself freed by his desertion; but this obstacle was speedily removed by obtaining a divorce from him and being united to Grunebaum by a second marriage ceremony. But Chicago society shut its doors on the hitherto petted pair.

However, the receipt by the bridegroom of the following dispatch from his father made him careless of Chicago good-will: "Come back with your wife and all will be forgiven."

A Land of Diamonds.

Writing from the Cape of Good Hope a correspondent of the Hartford *Times* says: This is truly a land of diamonds. Already over $125,000,000 worth have been discovered. In the late war one of the chiefs (Sacchuni) offered a quart measure full of diamonds for a cannon. Claims of thirty-one square feet have sold for $48,000 per claim.

The mines are now worked by large companies. The largest is a French company. The manager informed me that their expenses were $70,000 per month. They take out of their claims 400 loads of diamondiferous earth per day, worth on the average $14.40 per load. There are several other large companies in the same mine. A mile and a half from here is another mine called Old De Beers' mine. Three miles further there is another one called Du Tait's Pan; and one mile from that is another called Bultfontein.

All these are extensively worked by large companies. Bultfontein was originally a farm, on which was built a brick house; and on the discovery of diamonds, the house was found to contain the precious gems in the plaster used to lay the brick and in the plastered walls, while the children played with what they called "the shiny stones." There has recently been a diamond mine discovered eight miles from there, called Oliphant's Fantein. Claims to the number of 900 have been surveyed and sold in that mine, and people here are wild with speculation. An acquaintance of mine bought claims in Jager's Fantein mine (forty miles from here.) which cost him $710, and in a short time he was offered $33,600 for said claims. So it seems that men are like bubbles the world over; some go up, and some explode financially, the exploding portion being by far the most numerous.

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

A statue of Alexander Hamilton, presented to the city of New York by Colonel John C. Hamilton, son of the leading American financier, was unveiled in Central park with appropriate ceremonies.

Samuel H. Stevenson, a New York tea merchant, has failed owing about $100,000.

One of the inconveniences of elevated railroad traveling in New York was shown the other day, when a large fire on the Bowery caused a suspension of travel for over twenty-four hours.

Shipping on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario has suffered severely from another heavy storm. On the former lake three and on the latter six vessels went ashore.

The official canvass of the vote in New York at the late election shows the following result: Garfield, 555 544; Hancock, 534,511; Weaver, 12 373; Dow, Prohibitionist, 1 517; Post, Anti-Masonic, 75.

A man was frozen to death the other day at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Several other deaths by freezing are also reported from different localities.

The body of Mrs. Noyes, of Warren, Pa., was cremated a few days ago at the Lemoyne furnace in Washington, Pa. This makes the eighth body that has been cremated there, the bodies of five men and three women having been burned in the furnace.

The next New York legislature will have twenty-eight farmers, four editors and thirty-four lawyers.

The official vote of Pennsylvania gives Garfield 440,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,668, and Dow, 1 939.

Over 1,000 boats are blocked up by the ice on the Erie and Champlain canals. On the Erie canal alone 900 boats, 600 of them loaded with grain, are ice-bound.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill coal companies have decided to make no change in prices during December.

One workman was killed and three others were injured by a falling girder which was being put into position on the extension of the elevated railroad in New York.

Francis Murphy, the well-known temperance lecturer, recently visited Pittsburg, the scene of his early labors in the temperance cause and was received with great enthusiasm.

A New York theatrical manager having announced that he would produce the "Passion Play," or story of Christ's crucifixion, the press and pulpit raised a storm of indignation against what was pretty generally termed a sacrilege; and the manager has been compelled by the force of public opinion to announce that he would not produce the play.

Western and Southern States.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that B. S. Parker, the Republican elector nominated in place of Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, who was withdrawn because of his alleged connection with a Federal office, has been defeated through the blunder of omitting his name from the Republican tickets in Perry, Floyd, Bartholomew, Putnam and Wells counties, in which Parker did not get a single vote. This will elect D. W. Chambers, the Democratic elector, by about 5,000 majority.

J. F. Dunn was killed at Alma, Col., by a snow-slide which carried him three thousand feet down the mountain side.

An encounter in the Indian Territory between cow-boys and fifteen Indians resulted in the killing of seven persons.

Marcus de Lafayette Hawley was hanged at Salem, Va., for the murder of Zachariah Hayes in June, 1879. The minister read a paper containing Hawley's dying words to the effect that he shot Hayes under the belief that if he did not do so he would himself be shot. Hawley was married in prison on the day previous to his execution to a woman who had borne him two children.

Demetrio Domingues, aged 17, was hanged at Phenix, Arizona, for committing murder. This is the first legal hanging in the Territory, though four men have been lynched and eleven others have suddenly disappeared and are supposed to have been hanged.

Sixty laborers were buried in a snow slide on an extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road in Colorado. About 11 A. M. they noticed the pine trees trembling, and in an instant a slide came with a loud roar, tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile and burying sixty men. John Dine was killed, nineteen men were badly injured and eleven others slightly hurt.

A boiler explosion in a foundry at St. Charlotte, Mich., killed George Moore, his son and another man, severely scalded four more men, and entirely demolished the building.

Lieutenant-Governor-elect George B. Robinson, of Colorado, was shot and probably fatally wounded during a disturbance with some miners about the possession of a mine located near Leadville.

From Washington.

The annual report of the Indian bureau by acting Commissioner Marble exhibits a continued, steady advancement toward civilization on the part of nearly all the Indian tribes, and very remarkable progress in many instances. The demands upon the bureau by Indians at a large majority of the agencies for implements with which to enable them to perform manual labor are far beyond the means at the disposal of the department for that purpose. The acting commissioner says: "The policy of this bureau to teach the Indians to care for their stock, to till the soil, to do mechanical work, etc., has been earnestly pursued during the year, and with the most gratifying results. The desire of the Indians to labor is steadily growing, and a large majority of them are willing and anxious to engage in civilized pursuits, and the improvement in their manner of putting in and caring for the crops raised shows that the efforts of the past few years are gradually bringing them to a self-supporting condition." The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported to be 255,938, all of whom, except about 18,000, are more or less under direct control of agents of the government. The civilized Indians in the Indian Territory number 60,560, and the uncivilized 17,750. There are in round numbers 25,000 Indians in Dakota, 23 000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14 000 in Washington Territory. There are upward of 5,000 Indians in New York State, and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan.

The census bureau is gathering important statistics on the fishery interests of the United States. The incomplete returns made to the bureau of statistics showed that in the year ending June 30, 1879, the value of the products taken by American vessels and fishermen and brought into the United States was about $6 500,000.

Postmaster-General Maynard, in his annual report, recommends that pensions be paid to railway postal employees who may be disabled by accidents, or to their families in case of death; the subsidizing of steamship lines carrying Mexican and South American mails; a reduction to five cents of the fee charged for money orders not exceeding $5, and an extension of the limit of orders from $50 to $100. There has been a large increase in foreign money orders, and Mr. Maynard is of the opinion that hard times in Europe have caused a draft on emigrants in America. Mr. Maynard asks for legislative authority to adopt regulations providing for the delivery by mail to the addresses at the offices of destination in the United States subject to payment of customs duties of any packet of dutiable mail matter received in the mails from foreign countries, and recommends the establishment of a "postal savings" system and postal telegraphs. Finally he thinks that postmasters should be protected against levy on their private property under judgment for acts done in their official capacity, and asks for a new departmental building.

Treasurer Gilfillan's annual report to Secretary Sherman shows an increase in the customs, internal revenue and sales of public lands of $59 881,505.78, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only $112,079 26. The expenditures show an increase of $695,074.25 in the aggregate, as compared with the previous year, caused by an increase of $22,395,040.06 in the payments on account of the interior department, but show a decrease of $21,699,965.81 in the expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts, and for the war and navy departments. The amount of public money on deposit June 30, 1879, was $417,223,787 08. The receipts from all sources during the year were $494,587,241.30, and the drafts paid $708,190,930.76. Fifty-eight national banks were organized during the year; five failed, and twenty-one went into voluntary bankruptcy. The report embodies a statement of the liabilities and assets of the treasury for the years 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, from which it appears that the gold and silver coin and bullion ranged from $114,464,982.79 in 1877, to $163,969,444.70 in 1878, to $222,807,368,01 in 1879, and to $214,303 15 38 in 1880. The decrease of $8,500,000 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by a reduction in the gold balance of $34,000,000 and an increase in the silver coin and bullion on hand. The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, has been $72,847,750. Of this amount $47,588,106 are in the treasury and in the mints, and $25,259 644, being more than 34⅔ per cent. of the coinage, are in circulation. The amount in circulation November 1, 1878, was $4 922,623, or 26 9-10 per cent. of $18,262,500 coined.

A large box, received and unpacked at the White House a few days ago, was found to contain a massive desk or writing table—a present from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. It is made of live oak, and weighs 1,300 pounds; is elaborately carved, and, altogether, presents a magnificent specimen of workmanship. Upon a smooth panel is the following inscription: "Her majesty's ship Resolute, forming part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, was abandoned in latitude 74°, longitude 101° west, on May 15, 1854. She was discovered and extricated in September, 1855, in latitude 67° north, by Captain Buddington, of the United States whaler George Henry. She was purchased, fitted out, and sent to England as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the President and people of the United States, as a token of good-will and friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the President of the United States as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

The secretary of state has received a dispatch from the commissioners at Pekin, informing him that two treaties have been signed with China—one of commerce and the other concerning emigration.

The comptroller of the currency in his annual report says that the amount of national bank and legal tender notes outstanding on November 1, 1880, was $688,744,467, of which the bank notes amounted to $342,063,451, and the legal tenders to $346,681,016. The aggregate amount of both kinds of notes in 1879 was $681 815,520, and in 1878, $666,333,137. Three national banks have failed during the year. The directors of the mint estimate that from the close of the fiscal year to November 1 there has been added to the coin $16 494 528 of gold, and $9,630,940 of silver, making the stock of coin in the country at the latter date $527,681,179, consisting of $375,453,219 of gold coin and $152,227,960 of silver coin. The returns received from the State authorities embrace 650 State banks and trust companies and 629 savings banks. From these returns it appears that the resources of the 658 State banks amount to $481,774,150 The capital stock amounts to $109,318,451, and the deposits to $298,759,619. The 629 savings banks have resources amounting to $881,677,350, and deposits amounting to $819,106,973. The increase in the net deposits of the national banks during the year was $187,385,075; of the savings banks $34,508,295; of the private bankers, $42,949,684; and of the State banks and trust companies, $61,713,761, making a total increase in the bank deposits of the country of $326,356,815. The total number of national banks, State banks, savings banks, private bankers, etc., in the country on June 11, 1880, was 6,532, with a total banking capital of $650,049,390, and total deposits of $2 219 883,290.

From figures prepared in the census bureau it appears that of the $698,381,750 of registered 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds issued, $270,773,950 are owned by individual males, $72,672,800 by individual females, $166 937,300 by State banks and trust companies, $175,988,650 by national banks and $12,019,000 abroad.

The National Grange, for some days in session at Washington, has adjourned after deciding to hold the next annual meeting in the national capital in November, 1881.

Foreign News.

The schooner Abraham Lincoln has been lost on the coast of Liberia, Africa, with thirty lives. Among the lost were James B. McGill and George S. Wood, ex-representatives for the county of Maryland, Liberia, and other prominent Liberians.

The *Boersen Zeitung*, a German newspaper, says that in many places quarrels and duels have taken place between Germans and Jews.

The British ship Galatea, from London, bound for Bombay, India, foundered off Cape Clear and twenty-one lives were lost.

A cruel case of wholesale eviction has occurred at the South Moor colliery, Durham, England. Because of the refusal of the miners to accept a reduction of a shilling a week twenty-two families, with their household effects, were turned into the street, amid driving sleet, while six inches of snow lay on the ground. One hundred and fifty families are still to be evicted.

A proposed rowing match between Hanlan, the world's champion, and Laycock, winner of the international regatta, has fallen through for the present.

A young child is reported to have been devoured by wolves near Becancour, Quebec.

Persian troops have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages.

The insurgent Basutos of South Africa have been defeated by the British troops with great loss.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned throughout Germany by the introduction in the lower house of the Prussian diet of repressive measures against the Jews. Rev. Stecker, court chaplain, one of the principals of the movement, declared that the object of a petition which had been introduced was to keep the Jews from any post of authority.

The Italian steamer Ortigia ran into the French steamer Orcle-Joseph near Spezzia, Italy. The Orcle-Joseph sank and of the 300 persons on board only about fifty were saved. The Ortigia arrived at Leghorn severely damaged.

Fourteen men were arrested in Cork for participating in a Fenian procession from which shots were fired at the police.

Twenty-two vessels are known to have been wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland during the late gale. Between twenty and thirty vessels left for northern ports shortly before the gale, and it is feared that many of them were lost with all hands on board.

The Turks and Albanians have been fighting before Dulcigno, the former losing 300 and the latter 400 men.

The bodies of three men frozen to death were seen a few days ago floating down the St. Lawrence river on blocks of ice, near Montreal.

It is announced that Mrs. Langtry, the celebrated English beauty, is coming to America.

The Duke of Medina, brother-in-law of Don Carlos, the claimant of the Spanish throne, has been peremptorily ordered to leave Spain.

There is a general revolt in Albania against the Turks.

A Styrian soda water manufacturer writes to the Vienna (Austria) *New Free Press* that he is ready to enter into a competition with Dr. Tanner with beer against water. He asserts that he can fast on beer forty-four days.

The Agricultural Department.

Commissioner Le Duc, in his annual report, will strongly recommend that a new building for the department of agriculture be erected. The plans of the proposed structure have already been finished.

Commissioner Le Duc will oppose the efforts of stock raisers and cattle dealers to get an appropriation from Congress for the investigation of diseases of animals. This work, the commissioner says, has been in progress under the auspices of his department and nearly finished, and all that the proposed commission could do would be to go over the same ground again. A bill is now pending before the Senate committee on agriculture embodying the remedial suggestions of the gentlemen who have conducted the investigation.

Commissioner Le Duc says the investigations of the agents of the department have resulted in the discovery of the present territorial limits of the pleuro-pneumonia, and have practically proved that the disease is not remediable. It is slowly extending South, being communicated from farm to farm. Its eradication, he believes, can only be accomplished by killing all diseased animals and all who have been exposed to the disease. A comparatively small sum will be sufficient to accomplish this now.

Among the later results of the work of the veterinary surgeons of the department are the following: Dr. D. E. Salmon has made some valuable discoveries in regard to chicken cholera. Professor James Law has been experimenting to see if a diluted preparation of the virus of the swine plague will not give the animal a slight attack of the disease, resulting in the exemption of the animal from the more serious attack. He has met with only partial success. Dr. H. J. Delmers, on the other hand, has been experimenting with preventives, and believes he has met with success. There is no remedy for the disease, but the discovery of a preventive, if it is effective, will save many millions annually.

A new disease has also been discovered. Its presence was not suspected until it was noticed that the English government "scheduled" American cattle and sheep. It is known as Apthous fever, or the foot and mouth disease. Sheep, cattle, hogs, horses and poultry are all liable to the attacks of this disease, and as long as it exists animals shipped from American ports are liable to be at a disadvantage in the European markets.

Government Estimates.

The book of estimates, containing the amount of the appropriations required for the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has just been completed. The total amount estimated for legislative expenses is $3,038,643 26. The amount appropriated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $2,971,897 02. The estimates for the executive proper are $98,064, against $97,464 appropriated last year. The following are the estimates for the several executive departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882 and the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

Departments.	1882.	1881.
Department of State	$ 163,440 00	$ 159,940
Treasury Department	9,356,364 23	8,716,240
War Department	1,257,980 00	1,224,860
Navy Department	165,420 00	173,160
Department of the Interior	2,325,204 00	2,065,984
Post office Department	697,792 00	601,480
Department of Agriculture	334,720 00	244,300
Department of Justice	137,420 00	125,180

The total amount estimated for all the executive departments is $14,536,404 23. The appropriations made for the same departments in 1881 amounted to $13,408,608 50.

The miscellaneous estimates for 1882, compared with the appropriation for 1881, are as follows:

Judicial	$ 399,300 00	$ 399,300 00
Foreign intercourse	1,257,035 00	1,142,835 00
Military establishment	30,240,790 04	27,132,534 28
Naval establishment	15,022,331 01	14,364,561 41
Indian affairs	4,858,868 80	4,535,538 76
Pensions	50,000,000 00	32,404 000 00
Public works	15,059,535 68	13,756,597 70
Postal service	3,630,757 90	3,883,420 00
Public printing, paper, binding and lithographing	2,093,156 41	1,60 ,000 00
Payment Judges Ct. of Cl'ms	400,000 00	185,803 54
Life-Saving stations	619,900 00	557,860 00
Revenue-cutter service	1,100,000 00	850,000 00
Engraving and printing	425,000 00	375,000 00
Lighthouse establishments	2,099,000 00	2,019,000 00
Coast and Geodetic survey	556,900 00	554,400 00
Maintenance of fish-catching vessels, construction of standard weights and measures, suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, and for other miscellaneous objects under Treasury Department	1,493,280 00	1,291,370 00
Signal service	450,000 00	450,000 06
Miscellaneous objects under War Department	2,432,235 00	2,271,181 00
Miscellaneous objects under Interior Department	2,217,175 00	1,480,100 00
Miscellaneous objects under Department of Justice	3,265,000 00	2,850,000 00

The grand totals of the items given in the above tables are: Estimates for 1882, $298,202,722 28; appropriations for 1881, $278,097,364 39. The appropriations for 1881 were, however, increased by the deficiency bills to $298,055,097 12. The estimated amount required for postal service for 1882 is $42,475,932. The estimated amount which will be provided by the department from its own revenue accruing from postages and other sources is $38,845,174 10, leaving a deficiency to be provided for out of the general treasury of $3,630,757 90.

The Pension Office.

Mr. J. A. Bentley, commissioner of pensions, has completed his annual report to the secretary of the interior. It shows that on the thirtieth of June last there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the government, the list being composed of army and navy invalids, widows, minor children, etc., surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows from that war. Eight thousand and forty-seven names have been added to the list since last year. During the year 19 545 new pensions were allowed and 1,377 pensioners previously dropped restored; 12,875 were dropped. The annual pensions average $103 34, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906.60. Exclusive of the arrears the payment for the year amounted to $37,046,185.89, of which $12,468,191.20 was accrued pension in the new cases. The payments of arrears commenced in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year $3,983,386.63, and $19,980,808.23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,994 12.

Commissioner Bentley estimates that it will require upward of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year.

The number of cases in which arrears of pensions has been allowed up to November 1, the date of the report, is 43,917. The average in each case is $560 15. These cases were settled from the commencement so as to distribute them in equal proportions throughout the country month by month as the work progressed.

During the nineteen years, from June, 1861, to July, 1880, 412,459 army and navy claims for invalid pensions were filed, and 278,488 claims in behalf of army and navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 168,856 of the invalids and 193,494 of the other classes were placed on the pension rolls. Under the acts of February 14, 1871, and March 9, 1878, granting pensions on account of service in the war of 1812, 36,339 survivors presented claims; and 40 020 widows and 25,470 of the survivors, and 29,898 widows have been pensioned. There were on June 30, 282,597 live unsettled claims for pensions of the army and navy classes and 17,749 claims for pensions on account of service in the war of 1812 for bounty land warrants and for increase of pensions. There were allowed during the year 14,631 original pensions of the army and navy classes, which is more than have been allowed in any since 1871. Annexed to the report is a number of valuable statistical tables, which cannot be given in full, but one is worthy of particular mention, showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year, from 1861 to 1880, and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for the twenty years is $455,718,505.70.

There are about 2,450 pensioners residing at the various branches of the homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, whose pensions annually amount to about $300,000, which has been paid to the treasurer of the home and disbursed under the direction of the managers, who claim that this course is justified by the law and necessary in order to secure proper discipline and good order among the inmates. The commissioner is of opinion that the law does not provide for the payment of these pensions in this manner, and requests that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress and the duties of the commissioner of pensions and managers of the home in relation to these pensions be more clearly defined.

Referring to the operations of the office in the investigation of fraud he presents a table showing that the expenses of the year were $26,466.19; that there were saved directly to the government by the investigation $451,775.65. The commissioner is of the opinion that only a small percentage of the frauds committed have been discovered.

Furs---Ancient and Modern.

Fur is well adapted for winter clothing, not merely by reason of its important qualities of warmth and durability, but also on account of its great beauty. In all cold countries man has availed himself liberally of the warm covering with which nature has clothed the animals around him; but the wealth of the most favored nation has drawn to them the beautiful furs in whatever part of the world they are procured.

The fur of the beaver was extensively used either in the skin or for the manufacturing of fabrics in the fourth century. In the eleventh century furs had become fashionable throughout Europe. The art of dyeing them was practiced in the twelfth century, and was generally of a red color.

In the history of the crusades frequent mention is made of the magnificent displays by European princes in their dresses of costly furs before the court of Constantinople. Louis IX. was very extravagant in the use of ermines, using 746 of them to line one of his surcoats. The Hungarian squirrel was used entirely in royal families in the thirteenth century. Siberia, when conquered by the Russians in 1640, paid its tribute in furs.

As early as the sixteenth century the North American settlers in the more northern provinces, learned the value of furs, and the tribes in that vicinity became extensively engaged in that business. The Indians were stimulated by trifling compensation to pursue their congenial peaceful occupation, that of hunting, and the wily Frenchmen soon became explorers, and frequent wars between the Indians and the French occurred. The importance of this extensive section for supplying the demands for furs attracted the wealthy merchants of Great Britain, and the production of Hudson Bay company was the result. The search for furs was extended to our Western Territories and caused that section to be settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Where St. Louis now stands, in 1770 there was a large fur-trading post established, and the vast territories bordering the great tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi opened a boundless and almost inexhaustible field for the operation of the fur-traders, the hostile tribes alone checking the enterprise. The variety of fur was confined to the deer, beaver, otter, bear and buffalo. By 1840 the annual fur trade of St. Louis had reached upward of $300,000, and under the gigantic operations of that enterprising New York merchant, Mr. Astor, the business swelled to an enormous traffic.

Minks were the most valuable skin in 1856, the annual catch being valued at about $19,000. Buffalo robes at this date brought $41,200, and muskrats $11,572, while squirrel skins were more extensively used than any other class, upward of 3,000,000 being exported to England. Seal fur was little used at that period. That time has developed a great demand for furs the long schedules of the census of 1870 show most conclusively, and this country has become one of the greatest marts for its consumption.

Modern furs have a somewhat different aspect as they appear on the well-dressed lady of our day, compared with the ancient garments. From time to time the demand for furs have varied according to the caprice of fashion, until sealskin began to engage the attention of traders, and owing to the soft, velvet-like appearance of the fur and its beautiful shades after its various manipulations, it was placed on the market, and soon became the most eagerly sought after, and is still in the greatest demand. The process which the skin undergoes is an interesting one. This valuable fur is obtained principally from Alaska, although the South Sea islands produce some of the richest and most luxuriant of growths. After being taken from the animal they are prepared for exportation for the London and Leipsic fur markets, which are the greatest in the world. There, with the collections of various skins from other countries, they are sold to the merchants and agents, and the sealskins go to the fur dressing and coloring establishments of London; then they undergo the process of dressing, having the coarse hair extracted, which covers or conceals the beauties of the fur beneath, thus preparing it for a condition ready for coloring, producing those soft, subdued shades so generally admired. The importations to the United States have become quite extensive of late years, and last year there were received upward of a million dollar's worth of the seal fur.

A Little Girl's Remarkable History.

There is living at the house of Captain Means, of Millbridge, Me., a girl about nine years of age, whose history is remarkable. Some time within the present year an American vessel called at a small island in the Pacific ocean to procure water. This island was inhabited by cannibals. They brought this little girl to sell for the captain's dinner, offering to prepare her for cooking it they would buy. The captain told them that he would buy her, but he chose to kill his own meat. She was bought, and the captain afterward meeting Captain Means, gave her to him. Her complexion is not unlike the North American Indian, but the shape of her face is different, being quite round, forehead broad, eyes large, mouth large, with large teeth pointed somewhat outward, which has a tendency to cause her lips to appear thick; chin very small and retreating. She is of good form, with very small hands and feet. She still believes she will be killed and eaten, and when strangers enter the house she clings to Mrs. Means, and begs of her not to let them have her.

A Terrier's Fight with an Alligator.

An interesting fight was seen at the waterworks this morning, says a recent issue of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *News*. Superintendent Hamilton has a small terrier dog that knows every nook about the works and knows where things belong. This morning an alligator got out of his cage and started for the river. At the time the dog was playing along the water's edge. It saw the alligator as it was about to enter the stream, and immediately comprehended the situation. The alligator was out of its proper place, but there was no time to give an alarm. The dog immediately started for the scaly trespasser and caught it by the tail. A bitter fight than ensued. The dog attempted to pull the alligator up the bank to its cage. It also appeared to try and give an alarm, but seemed afraid to open its mouth unless its hold would slip and the alligator would get away. At this point in the battle the tide turned. The alligator caught the dog by the neck and gave him ample time and cause to raise an alarm. The dog did so. The men who had been witnessing the affray came to the dog's rescue. Their appearance frightened the alligator, which released its hold and endeavored to get away. The dog again seized it by the tail, pulled it to the bank and held it securely until the men could put it into its cage.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied.

"Thick, broad soles for shoes are now in order. Dry, warm feet save many a doctor's bill.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

[Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail.]

Mr. George Knoehr, after having tried all remedies recommended to him for rheumatism, received no relief until he tried the St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which gave him relief, and the continued use cured him.

Neatly Put.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she merited for her industry. He sent her an answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved:

"I send you a thimble, for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it."

[Logansport (Ind.) Daily Journal.]

I sell more of St. Jacobs Oil, remarked Mr. D. E. Pryor, 112 E. Broadway, to our reporter, than of any other article of its kind, and I consider it the best liniment in use. It has to my own knowledge cured severe cases of rheumatism in this community.

What Broke the Engagement.

This was what broke the engagement, at a time, too, when they had both sworn to love each other "until death do us part!"

He—I never saw you look lovelier!

She—You are a flat—

He grabbed his hat, rushed from the house and has not been seen since. She added mechanically—"terer," and went hysterically.—*New York Express.*

Almost Young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family.—A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.*

A huge rattlesnake which had got a kingfisher by the leg was discovered in Indiana the other day, while a large number of other birds of all kinds had assembled in answer to the cry of the captive, and were attacking the snake from all quarters, to prevent him from swallowing the bird.

Myriads of people sacrifice themselves through carelessness. They are attacked with a cold, neglect it and die, instead of taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and living on usefully. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Rebecca: Yes; when a young lady "goes crazy" over dancing, we think she could consistently be called hopping mad.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	08 @	09½
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	06½ @	08
Sheep	05½ @	05½
Lambs	05 @	06
Hogs—Live	04½ @	05½
Dressed	05½ @	06
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 05 @	6 25
Western, good to fancy	5 15 @	8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20 @	1 21
No. 1 White	1 18½ @	1 18½
Rye—State	1 01 @	1 04
Barley—Two-Rowed State	85 @	85½
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	58 @	58
Southern Yellow	55 @	59
Oats—White State	43½ @	54
Mixed Western	39½ @	43
Hay—Prime	95 @	1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	90 @	95
Hops—State, 1880	18 @	28
Pork—Mess	14 75 @	15 50
Lard—City Steam	8 65 @	8 65
Petroleum—Crude 07 @08½	Refined	12
Butter—State Creamery	23 @	31
Dairy	21 @	26
Western Imitation Creamery	18 @	24
Factory	14½ @	20
Cheese—State Factory	10½ @	13
Skims	08 @	10½
Western	10 @	12½
Eggs—State and Penn.	21 @	27
Potatoes—State, bbl.	1 50 @	2 00
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 21½ @	1 21½
Corn—No. 2 Western	41 @	49
Oats—State	36½ @	37
Barley—Two-rowed State	76 @	80
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	04 @	05½
Sheep	04½ @	05½
Lambs	04½ @	05½
Hogs	05½ @	05½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 25 @	8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	59½ @	60
Oats—Extra White, new	46 @	48
Rye—State	1 07 @	1 07
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	49 @	50
Unwashed, " "	35 @	38
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef Cattle—live weight	03½ @	04½
Sheep	03½ @	04½
Lambs	03½ @	05½
Hogs	05½ @	05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 50 @	5 80
Wheat—No. 2—Red	1 20½ @	1 20½
Rye—State	98 @	98
Corn—State Yellow	59 @	59
Oats—Mixed	37 @	37½
Butter—Creamery Extra	32 @	32
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½ @	13½
Petroleum—Crude 06½ @07½	Refined	12

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COUGH
SYRUP

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POSITIVELY CURES
CATARRH, COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN THE NASAL PASSAGES
SUBDUES CATARRHAL HEADACHE
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For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness, Occasionally apply a particle into and back of the ear, rubbing in thoroughly.

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks, and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its use.—*The Mother's Magazine.*

During the recent severe storms in Germany, the subterranean lines of telegraph have proved so much better than the others that the German government now proposes asking the reichstag for authority to greatly extend the underground system.

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The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

Cut hot bread or cake with a hot knife, and it will not be clammy.

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

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Vegetine.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough, and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by E. B. Ashfield, druggist, corner Eighth and Central avenues.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

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